The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: FAIR, with rise of temperature in the evening.

FOREIGN.—The Winter's social events have already begun in Berlin, and a brilliant season is expected. Programme of the Kaiser Wilhelm I. centenary fêtes, which are to begin March 22. Many German factories have resumed work during the last two months. Prince Bismarck's Christmas at his Friedrichsruh home. Gen. John Meredith Read died of pneumonia in Paris yesterday.—Page 5.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Banks shows that in the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, only one bank and one building and loan association out of about 800 institutions under State supervision were forced to suspend.—Page 2.

Senator Cantor, in speaking of the bill which he will introduce at Albany for a reduction of the price of illuminating gas to $1 per thousand feet, explained why action should not be too radical, and also gave some unwritten history of past legislation. —Page 2.

Otto Wasmansdorff, one of the Chicago bankers who failed last week, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the right temple. Worry caused by the failure is supposed to have driven him to the act.

The Rev. Dr. Funk produced further reports on the liquor law violations at the meeting of the American Temperance Union at Chickering Hall, and made a speech in which he criticised the efforts of police officials.—Page 3.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii took the first sleigh ride of her life, in Boston, yesterday. She was protected from the cold in a covered vehicle, and expressed herself charmed by her new experience.

At one of the sessions of the Christian Convocation yesterday the Rev. Dr. A. F. Pierson expressed amazement at the extent of modern skepticism, and made a defense of the Bible.—Page 8.

Mr. Moody made the last Sabbath in the year the basis of his sermon in Carnegie Hall yesterday and the text of a plea for all to seek salvation before it is too late.—Page 8.

Jeweler David Bick of Third Avenue was blinded with snuff and his store robbed by a young Englishman. The thief was captured, but escaped from the Twenty-second Street Police Station.—Page 5.

Fire in Brooklyn destroyed the repair shop of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the storehouse of Welz & Zerweck's brewery. Three firemen were injured.

Fifteen Texas sharpshooters were surrounded by two squadrons of Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and, after a long fight, all were shot or cut down.

Julius Harburger addressed the Free Sons of Israel on Cuban matters yesterday, and advocated the adoption by Congress of the Cameron resolution.—Page 8.

Fire Engines Nos. 37 and 47 were blockaded by snow while climbing the hill to reach a fire at 1,472 Amsterdam Avenue. —Page 3.

The body of Kate Field was cremated in San Francisco yesterday, after an Episcopal burial service in Trinity Church.

The Holiday Conference of Academic Principals will be held at Syracuse to-day and to-morrow.—Page 2.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers. —Page 5.

Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 7.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.

Real estate.—Page 7.

Obituary.—Page 5.

CREMATION OF KATE FIELD.

After an Episcopal Burial Service in a San Francisco Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The body of Kate Field was cremated to-day, after an Episcopal funeral service, read by the Rev. George Walk, in Trinity Church.

The interior of the church was decorated with potted plants and ferns, while the chancel was fairly banked with floral offerings. Among the most beautiful were Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat's tribute, an urn standing fully 6 feet high, of white chrysanthemums, with a base of California violets, the urn being entwined with a wreath of American Beauty roses, while the top was filled with a cluster of roses and chrysanthemums, the whole bearing the inscription: "She represented the best elements of the press and of the country." Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Highton sent a large ivy cross.

President and Mrs. Cleveland sent a beautiful wreath of roses and ferns, tied with long violet ribbons. The black velvet casket was entirely covered with a pall of California violets, the tribute of Mrs. George Crocker of New York. Gov. James H. Budd's token was a wreath of ferns with a cluster of orchids, tied with violet ribbon. Besides these, Mayor Sutro, Mayor-elect Phelan, Miss Lilian Whiting of Boston, Mrs. Sol Smith, Miss Marion Y. Bunner of Current Literature, and many others, both here and at the East, laid floral offerings on her bier. Gov. Budd and his staff, and Col. W. R. Shafter, U. S. A., and staff, were present in uniform.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's "Funeral March," the honorary pall bearers, Messrs. W. C. Bunner, C. W. Coe, F. C. Roberts, J. P. Booth, W. R. Burke, H. F. Scott, H. E. Highton, A. W. Foster, W. H. Mills, Mayor-elect Phelan, J. P. Tyler, and Henry James, preceded the casket up the centre aisle of the church to the chancel, where it reposed during the services. The latter consisted of the burial service of the Episcopal Church, interspersed with beautiful vocal selections.

At the conclusion of the church services the remains were escorted to Odd Fellows' Cemetery and placed in the chapel connected with the crematory. Here the Rev. Mr. Walk concluded the burial service, the casket was lowered into the receiving room, and the body prepared for the retort. This occupied but a few minutes, and, shrouded with an alum-soaked sheet, all that was mortal of Kate Field was placed on the carriage and wheeled into the retort. To-morrow the ashes will be placed in a metallic urn and shipped East for interment.

HE DID NOT DIE, AFTER ALL.

Unsuccessful Effort of an Idle Man to Commit Suicide.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—James De Forrest of Kensington wrote, as he supposed, his last letter in his own life blood this morning. He attempted suicide by cutting a gash in his wrist with a razor, and wrote this letter with the blood which flowed from the wound: "In the last night there shall be prayer and repenting, and the following day shall be contribution. On the third day there shall be fasting, on the fourth day there shall be baptizing in the holy water of the earth and the destruction of persons. Weeds entitled cold water for the New Year, for the Lord so loved the world that he sent his only begotten son to die that the world might be saved."

De Forrest has been out of work since last August. He became despondent, and finally his mind failed him. He boarded with C. S. Bakker at 2,427 One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. This morning he did not appear for breakfast, and at 10 o'clock Mr. Bakker broke open his door and found him sitting on the side of his bed with blood flowing from his wrist, and the letter by his side. De Forrest was taken to the police station, and will recover.

ELLIOTT'S VILLA BURNED

JULIAN POTTER INJURED BY JUMPING FROM A WINDOW.

The Well-Known Clubman's Home, in the Grounds of the Country Club, at Westchester, Destroyed —Loss, $60,000.

Fire yesterday morning entirely destroyed the handsome wood and stone dwelling occupied by Duncan Elliott on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club, near Westchester Village. The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock in the morning, and at nightfall, despite the efforts of the Westchester Fire Department, only the stone foundations and two tall chimneys were left standing.

The fire is supposed to have been due to a defective flue of the furnace in the basement. So quickly did the flames spread that the occupants of the house had barely time to escape with their lives. Julian Potter, a guest, to save himself was forced to jump from the second-story window, and last night he lay at the Country Club with two broken ribs and other supposed internal injuries.

The burned mansion was owned by Stephen Duncan Marshall, a member of the club, who now lives at Bartow. It stood upon a slight eminence a little distance to the left of the main entrance to the Country Club's grounds. It was three stories in height, built in the prevailing fashion of country houses. The basement was divided into a laundry, wine closets, a storeroom, and a room in which was placed a hot-air furnace and bins for storing wood and coal.

The house was occupied by Duncan Elliott, his wife, and two small children, and a force of servants. Julian Potter, a brother of E. C. Potter, and a nephew of Bishop Potter, was there as a guest for Christmas week.

Yesterday morning being Sunday, the majority of the servants attended church. Mr. Elliott was away from the house and there remained only Mrs. Elliott, who was asleep in her room, at the northeast end of the second story; Mr. Potter, who occupied a room at the southwest end; the cook, the butler, John Miles; Maria Flynn, Mrs. Elliott's maid, and two nurses, who were with the two children in the nurseries, in the south end of the second story.

One of the servants happened to go down into the basement about 9 o'clock, and was met there by a wall of flame and smoke. Miles, the butler, immediately telephoned the Country Club for aid, while Maria Flynn went to arouse the inmates. When Mrs. Elliott was awakened, she had only time to throw on a dressing gown and slippers before she was forced to leave. The nurses in the meantime had removed the children to a place of safety.

Mr. Potter did not at first appreciate his danger. When he did, he found all escape by the hallways cut off by the fire. He had no other recourse but to jump from the window. The height from the ground was not over twelve or fifteen feet, but in jumping his foot caught a projecting stone, and he was turned in the air. When picked up from the ground he was partially unconscious and appeared to be suffering intensely. A physician was summoned and found that, in addition to two broken ribs, Mr. Potter may have received more serious internal injuries.

Maria Flynn, who had aroused the people of the house, was unable to return by way of the stairs, and so took refuge on the balcony of the second story. She was rescued by the firemen.

At the Country Club, upon receipt of the butler's telephone message, an alarm was sent to the Westchester Fire Department. They arrived on the grounds some time near 10 o'clock. The department has no fire engine, so its hose was attached to fire plugs and dependence put upon the regular pressure of the water. With these facilities the firemen were unable to do anything save to prevent the stables from catching fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and the children went to the home of Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. Potter was taken to the Country Club, while the servants were disposed of in various quarters. Mr. Elliott, in speaking of the fire last night, said that when he returned home, the fire was already under good headway. It was impossible for him to enter the house on account of the dense smoke. How it started he did not know positively, but supposed it to have been due to a defective flue in the furnace. Mr. Elliott severely criticised the work of the Fire Department. "They used only one hose on the house," he said, "until it was nearly in ruins. They were absolutely inefficient. There seemed to be no head, and the few men there appeared to have no conception of what should be done upon an occasion of that kind."

The house, according to Mr. Elliott, was valued at $30,000, while the furniture and clothing was worth nearly as much more. Everything was partially insured, but to what amount Mr. Elliott was unable to say. Maria Flynn, the maid, said that none of the servants saved any clothing, whatever. She had escaped suffocation while running through the halls by wrapping a shawl around her head.

BREWERY STOREHOUSE BURNED.

Brooklyn Fire with a Loss of $70,000 and Three Firemen Hurt.

The liveliest fire for many a day in the Eastern District of Brooklyn broke out shortly after noon yesterday in the repair shop of the Bushwick Division of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, situated in the block bounded by Myrtle, St. Nicholas, and Gates Avenues, and Wyckoff Streets, in Ridgewood.

With unusual rapidity it spread through the entire structure, and jumped across the street to the big four-story frame storehouse of Welz & Zerweck's Brewery, and consumed it together with 400 bales of hops. The loss to the shop, including ten cars, was about $30,000. Welz & Zerweck estimate their loss at from $40,000 to $50,000.

The repair shop is a one-story building, just over the city line. Owing to the fact that it had a tar roof and that the interior was saturated with grease and oil, it went up like a flash. The fire is supposed to have started from a defective trolley wire. It broke out just before the workmen had returned from dinner. Several cars in the shop were being repaired, and in some way the wires came in contact and started the blaze. The few workmen who had come into the building were speedily driven out. One of the men telephoned to the nearest volunteer company of the Queens County Fire Department, but there was considerable delay, as most of the members were at dinner, and had to be drummed up in sections. In the meantime Engine No. 18 of the Brooklyn Department had been summoned, and when the company arrived the building was in flames. The Captain seeing the dangerous nature of the fire, immediately turned in three more alarms in rapid succession, and soon the eighteen engines called for were hurrying from every direction. There was also great commotion among the firemen of Queens County.

In the course of time the twelve available engine companies of Queens County began arriving at the conflagration—only to find the hydrants frozen stiff.

The Maspeth company had a lookout. He saw the flames of the burning buildings, and got the entire company together. They watched the fire, but they could not go, because no alarm had been sent in to their house. For fully thirty minutes the firemen watched the flames mount upward from the repair shop, and then reach over the street and lick up the big four-story warehouse. They were excited, but discipline and precedent prevailed; they could not move because no alarm had come. Finaly the bell tapped, and they started, arriving at the fire only to find the last available hydrant frozen stiffer, if anything, than the others.

A sufficient amount of water was found on the Brooklyn side of the line, and there was need for all of it. The flames from the tarred roof of the shop shot high in the air, and before the firemen could get their hose out, the strong northwest wind blowing had fanned the blaze clear to the fourth story of the warehouse, and the flames, once gaining a foothold, baffled all attempts to subdue them until they had enveloped the building.

The people who watched the repair shop burn were treated to an electrical display not often witnessed. Wires were burning and snapping in every direction. They exploded with loud reports and curled up in all sorts of fantastic shapes, darting forked lightning about in such a way that the firemen were forced to fight the flames at a respectful distance. Superintendent Gordon of the Brooklyn Heights Road was on hand early, and materially assisted the firemen in having the wires tied up and kept out of the way.

When the fire was nearly over, three firemen were injured. They were standing on a ladder, which was leaning against the storehouse, not far from a big chimney. Suddenly a warning shout was raised, and the men, expecting that the chimney was about to fall, jumped to the ground. Patrick Slavin of Engine 34 was picked up, badly bruised and internally injured. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Both buildings were completely gutted. In the cellar of the storehouse the water was eight feet deep, entirely covering 400 barrels of beer stored there. At 6 o'clock the last city engine had picked up, but the Newtown Department, otherwise known as the Queens County Fire Department, had gone home hours before.

A CHICAGO BANKER'S SUICIDE.

Otto Wasmansdorff, Who Failed Last Week, Shoots Himself.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Otto Wasmansdorff of the banking firm of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, which failed here last Monday as a result of the collapse of the National Bank of Illinois, committed suicide at his home, 549 Cleveland Avenue, this morning by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver.

The constant worry and mental anxiety for the past week consequent upon the failure is believed to have been the cause. He had scarcely slept during that time, and, although it is generally believed that the bank will discharge its obligations in full, Mr. Wasmansdorff saw that his standing in financial circles had been imperiled. The banker was an emotional German, and his anxiety the past week was pitiable. Insomnia resulted from his troubles, and it is thought his mind may have been temporarily deranged.

He remained in the house all morning, after passing a sleepless night. Shortly before 11 o'clock he was romping with his little grandchild in the sitting room. Mrs. Wasmansdorff left them there for a few minutes, but when she returned the child was alone. She inquired for her husband, and the little girl said he had gone up stairs. The baby was sent after him, and discovered his body in a front bedroom, lying across the bed. Blood was oozing from an ugly wound in the right temple, and a revolver was lying near his right hand. Nobody heard the report of the discharged weapon. Two doctors were sent for, but all they were called upon to do was to pronounce the banker dead.

Otto Wasmansdorff was born in Fienerode, near Madgeburg, Prussia, Nov. 9, 1840. He came to America in 1863, and had been a resident of Chicago ever since.

THE HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE.

Non-Union Workers Now Demanding More Pay.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The strike of the Hamburg dock laborers is likely to assume an entirely new phase. The non-union laborers who have taken the places of the strikers are themselves threatening to strike unless they are paid 7 marks a day for day work and 14 marks for night work. They have already made demands upon the employers for the payment of these rates, and have been informed that they may expect the same resistance to their exactions that was given to the old hands.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Saturday, which was addressed by a number of speakers, including Herren Molkenbuhr and Frohme, Socialist members of the Reichstag, who advised the men to continue to hold out against the employers. In the meantime agents of the employers have sounded the local agents of the strikers in regard to arranging terms of settlement of the disputes upon which the strike was based.

PROF. REYMOND DEAD.

Distinguished German Physiologist Passed Away in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Prof. Emil Du Bois-Reymond, a distinguished physiologist, died in this city yesterday.

Prof. Du Bois-Reymond was born in Berlin in 1818. He began to study theology, but abandoned theology for natural science. After a sojourn at Bonn he returned to Berlin and studied anatomy and physiology under Jean Müller, and, under his advice, undertook his researches in animal electricity, in reference to which he published several works. In 1868 he replaced his master as Professor of Physiology at the University of Berlin, and was named in 1867 Perpetual Secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

Chemist Nobel's Bequest Denied.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27.—A semi-official denial is given to the report from Paris that M. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, who died at San Remo, Italy, a short time ago, had left his fortune of $10,000,000 to the Stockholm University.

BRINGING STOCKS TO NEW YORK

Plans of Charles T. Yerkes to Leave Chicago Behind Him.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Charles T. Yerkes's ambitious plan to shake the dust of Chicago off his shoes and go to New York to live seems about to be realized. Step by step the cable king is arranging his affairs, so he can install himself in the palace on Fifth Avenue which awaits the coming of the master.

A dry financial transaction is one of the culminating features of Mr. Yerkes's plan. The last of a series of big operations, all having the one end in view, was the recent sale of the new consolidated mortgage bonds of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. These are said to have gone to New York almost entirely, being placed in that city, Boston, and Philadelphia.

North and West Chicago stock within a month will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, if Mr. Yerkes's plan succeeds. When the skyrocket trip of Diamond Match, launched by the Moore Brothers, closed the Chicago Exchange last Summer, Mr. Yerkes was laden heavily with cable stocks. In the extremity flashed upon the financier by the Moore Brothers' crash, he obtained from the East nearly all the money to take care of his deals. The stock is now there. The holders of these securities want a market nearer home than Chicago, and Mr. Yerkes, it is said, is willing they should have it. Within the next month formal application will be made for the listing of these two Chicago stocks on the New York Exchange. The effect of this move on the local stock market is problematical, but it will probably cause the closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

A CHICAGO PRACTICAL JOKE.

Richard Losier Married to a Young Man, Through His Friend.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—Richard Losier confided to his friend, Charles Yaeger, several days ago, a burning desire to enter the state of double blessedness.

"Well, now, I have a young woman in sight who will be sure to please you," said Yaeger.

"Is she good looking?" asked Losier.

"Not exactly," answered Yaeger. "But she has $37,000."

This was what Losier had been looking for, and it was agreed that the ceremony should be performed in Yaeger's home the evening after Christmas. Yaeger found the prospective bride in the person of Charles Hopen, of 167 Osgood Street, who readily consented to play the part. Last evening Hopen shaved and rouged carefully, donned a white dress, and repaired to Yaeger's. He found Losier in a dress suit rented for the occasion. Then a severe looking individual attired in black appeared, and the ceremony was performed. Immediately after the marriage the bride excused herself, and a few moments later Hopen appeared and congratulated the groom. Finally Losier, impatient at his bride's continued absence, began to worry. When the thing got serious, they told Losier just what had happened, and Losier bought the supper and drinks.

THE SUGAR TRUST WAR.

Negotiations to Buy a Coffee-Roasting Plant in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The war between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles has invaded Chicago territory. The trust, it is said, has approached the officers of the largest coffee-roasting plants of the West with a proposition for the purchase of the same, and the war between the two big concerns appears destined to spread indefinitely.

The first intimation received in Chicago outside of the immediate parties to the negotiations for a Chicago plant came yesterday in a circular issued by a New York sugar house which is considered of the highest authority in sugar circles and which stands close to the trust. The statement was as follows:

"There is very considerable talk about the American Sugar Refinery Company having bought the controlling interest in the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo, the second coffee-roasting plant in the United States, and there are rumors of negotiations for the purchase of the plant of W. F. McLaughlin & Co. at Chicago, the third largest plant in the United States. The purchases, if made, are no doubt caused by the action of Arbuckle Brothers, who are reported to be pushing forward plans and contracts for the erection of a twenty-thousand-barrel capacity sugar refinery in Brooklyn."

Mr. McLaughlin refuses to discuss the matter.

THE POPE VERY FEEBLE.

He Was Much Exhausted After Receiving the Cardinals.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome, saying that the Pope was much exhausted after his reception of the Cardinals on Wednesday last, on which occasion he made a speech, in which he deplored the situation of the Papacy in Italy, and stated that his intentions in making overtures to King Menelik of Abyssinia to secure the release of the Italian prisoners held by him have been misrepresented.

The Standard's correspondent adds that it is not likely that his Holiness will be able to hold his New Year's receptions on successive days, in accordance with his custom. Arrangements are being made to have the receptions as brief as possible.

A GEORGIA BANK SCHEME.

"Circular" Checks to be Issued That May Pass for Money.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 27.—The Georgia Bankers' Association has decided to enter into competition with the United States and the express companies in the transmission of money.

Secretary Hillyer of the Georgia Bankers' Association explains that the association will issue circular checks for not exceeding $50. These checks will be payable at any bank in the association or by any bank named on the back of the check.

In other words, they will be good at home and abroad, and Mr. Hillyer thinks they will become a valuable circulating medium, performing all the functions of currency notes.

Death of Sir John Brown.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Sir John Brown, one of the first in Great Britain to advocate the plating of warships with armor, died at Brighton yesterday. He was Mayor of Sheffield from 1862 to 1863, and Master Cutler there from 1865 to 1866. He was formerly proprietor of the Atlas Steel and Iron Works at Sheffield.

SHOT DOWN BY SPANIARDS

FIFTEEN TEXAS SHARPSHOOTERS MAKE A BOLD FIGHT.

Two Spanish Squadrons Surround Them, and, as They Refuse to Surrender, Kill Every One of Them.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 27.—Passengers from Cuba to-night state that Havana officials are jubilant over the news of a Spanish success reported at Claao, a small town a few miles north of Pinar del Rio City. A detachment from the "Lone Star" Company of Texas sharpshooters, numbering but fifteen men, were corralled by two Spanish squadrons belonging to Gen. Melquizo's command and cut to pieces, they refusing, to a man, to surrender, even with such odds against them.

The report states that early Thursday morning the Cuban band was observed near the city and two squadrons were sent out after them. After a running fight, the Texans were chased into a "bottle" bit of hammock, having but one opening. The Texans seeing this, retreated to the further end and fortified themselves hastily behind some big boulders. The Spanish troopers dismounted hastily and surrounded them, pouring in a fire from all sides. The brave Texans replied, and the fight waged for over five hours. By that time six were killed and four wounded, while twenty-five Spaniards had bitten the dust and ten or more were wounded. A flag of truce was sent in and their surrender demanded, but remembering the fate of all who surrendered to the Spanish forces, they refused with one accord to lay down their arms, crying, "We remember Maceo."

This infuriated the Spaniards, and they fought with renewed fierceness. Twice they charged up to the front, but the rapid fire of the brave little band drove them back. By getting on a high ridge back of the Texans' position, the Spaniards were enabled to pour in a fire that killed all but two of the defenders, before this new danger could be avoided. Even then these two bravely kept up the fight, and held off the enemy for an hour longer. At that time, worn out with thirst, feeble from their continued fight, and exhausted with blood flowing from a dozen wounds, they were cut to pieces as the Spaniards finally dashed up. As they fell, feeble shouts of "Viva Cuba Libre" filled the air, to die out under the merciless sabres of the Spaniards. The bodies of the brave men were left a prey to the buzzards, while the Spaniards were buried on the field, twenty wounded men being taken into Pinar del Rio.

The official report states that a Spanish column of 100 men cut to pieces a band of 400 insurgents, with but seven wounded. But, through Cuban sources, the main facts were obtained as above.

Cubans here mourn the brave men who gave their lives to Cuba's freedom. Gen. Riviera has ordered that their names be called at roll call of the next month as a mark of honor.

Several attacks were made on the suburbs at Havana last night at different points by the insurgent guerrilas, not over four miles from the palace, and for two hours the firing was constant. Ten houses were burned by the insurgents, and they captured a Lieutenant and five soldiers. The insurgent loss was thought to be over ten men. Additional soldiers were sent to the outposts to-night.

SPAIN'S INHUMAN WARFARE.

Cuban Prisoners Are Invariably Killed When Taken.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Marion T. Perdue, a resident of Richmond, Va., who claims to have been a soldier in Gomez's Cuban army, and to have made his way out of the island through the efforts of Consul General Lee, has been in the city for a day or two on his way home, where he goes to recuperate from wounds received in that service. He talked freely of his experiences and observations in the army, and some of his statements shed new light on the conditions of warfare in the island, and of the situation.

"In reading accounts of battles in Cuba," said the young Virginian, "you have noticed, no doubt, that the reports read so many Cubans were killed and so many wounded, but you rarely ever see it stated that such a number were taken prisoners. There are two awful reasons for this. The Spaniards do not take prisoners. They have practically hoisted the black flag, and any Cuban patriot who is unlucky enough to be taken alive, never sees the sun rise on the following day.

"He is shot down very soon after he is taken, and his body added to the number of the enemy killed in battle. The other reason is that Cuban soldiers know very well the fate which is in store for them, and they prefer to die fighting rather than be assassinated in the ranks of their foes. Many of Gomez's and Maceo's men for this reason have registered a solemn oath not to be taken alive."

The hundreds of Americans in the ranks of the insurgents, Perdue says, are rated among the best fighters on the island. They are mostly from the Southern and Western States, and, being expert marksmen, repeating rifles are given to them when possible, and they are put forward as sharpshooters. Many Spanish soldiers have bit the dust owing to the unerring aim of the riflemen hidden in the thickets. Other Americans are in the artillery service, and make the best of gunners. The dynamite cannon, which is manned by volunteers from the United States, is more feared by Weyler's soldiers than several regiments of infantry. Its work in the hands of its clever manipulators is awfully destructive to both men and structures.

A squad of Texas cowboys in the Fourth Brigade are armed with heavy telescopic rifles, which will kill nearly two miles away. They call themselves "the Lone Star Riflemen," the solitary star being the emblem of both Cuba and Texas. One of the squad, named Ryan, keeps a record of the Spanish officers he has shot. He claims to have killed nineteen already, not to mention privates.

Perdue described a machete drill by colored Cubans in camp. These negro troops, he said, are desperate fighters with that keen-edged weapon. The machete of peace, which is used for cutting sugarcane, is different from the machete of war. The former has a point which is curved backward on the order of a cimeter. Those employed in battle are perfectly straight and go off to a point like an officer's sword.

MAY HAVE NO CHARITY BALL.

Chicago's Fashionable Folk Fear It Will Not Be a Social Success.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Chicago's fashionable folk will not, in all probability, dance for charity's sake at the Auditorium on the evening of Jan. 19, 1897.

The promoters of the Charity Ball of 1897 met at the Auditorium Saturday afternoon to further consider plans, and the general sentiment was that Chicagoans were so discouraged by recent financial events that the ball, if it should be given, would not be the success desired by those interested.

After the meeting the sentiment among the leaders was that active work in the execution of plans for the ball be held in abeyance for a few days at least. It was urged that, while the beneficiaries might receive as large a sum as heretofore, the ball would be deficient in brilliancy, and as a social event would not be a success.

KANSAS PREACHER DEPOSED.

President Vaughn of Soule College, Punished.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 27.—After a four-day trial the Rev. E. H. Vaughn, President of Soule College, Dodge City, has been deposed from his pastorate for making statements believed to be untrue.

Previous to this Vaughn was prosecuted for mixing in politics, the charge being that he made free-silver speeches. He was actually tried on this charge and acquitted, the ecclesiastical court holding that a preacher's opinions were his own, and that his flock must not object.

LILIUOKALANI IN A SLEIGH.

She Enjoys the First Ride of Her Life over the Snow.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Liliuokalani, the Hawaiian ex-Queen, took the first sleigh ride of her life to-day through Brookline. When she came back she said she had been perfectly comfortable, and had enjoyed every minute. A covered sleigh, with glass front, was provided so that she could see everything and still not feel the wind. Her friends supplied piles of extra wraps, and one was so thoughtful as to procure a footstove, which, placed beneath the robes, gave out an agreeable warmth.

Her Majesty's attendants, Naholelas and Heleluhe, suffered a great deal more from the cold than their mistress did, as they were in an open sleigh and not as warmly wrapped. They know as little of snow and cold weather as Liliuokalani does, and everything interested them.

SIX OF THE VICTIMS DEAD.

Result of the Explosion at the Maule Mine in Indiana.

PRINCETON, Ind., Dec. 27.—The number of dead as a result of yesterday's explosion at the Maule Mine is now definitely ascertained to be six. One man—Robert Poneylight—is still underground, and all hope of his being rescued alive has been given up. The names of the dead are:

ERNST, JOHN, married, two children, age twenty-six.

FABER, THEODORE, married, one child, aged thirty-three.

HOLMES, JOHN, married, three children, age fifty-three.

MAULE, ROBERT, age twenty-nine, Treasurer of the company.

PONEYLIGHT, CARL, Belleville, Ill., single, age twenty-four.

RIAL, JAMES, married, age twenty-one.

Several attempts were made to-day to get the body of Robert Poneylight, but the gas was too strong for the rescuers, and the work was given up. Another attempt will be made to-morrow morning.

COUNTERFEITER ESCAPED.

J. A. Arrant Leaped from a Rapidly Moving Train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—J. A. Arrant, convicted at Memphis of counterfeiting, while being taken to the Columbus, Ohio, prison to serve two years, leaped from the Illinois Central Louisville Limited near Beaver Dam, Ky., about 4:30 o'clock this morning, while the train was moving at a speed of fifty-five miles an hour, and escaped. How he managed to fall uninjured may never be known. Deputy Marshal B. F. Elliott, who had Arrant in charge, was asleep at the time. Elliott had the train stopped, but could not find his prisoner. He came on to Louisville this afternoon. He says Arrant was handcuffed and thinks he will be recaptured.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, very cold early, followed by rapid rise in temperature.

The barometer has risen east of the Mississippi and on the Pacific coast. It has fallen from Texas and New Mexico northward over the Dakotas and Rocky Mountain districts. It is unusually high over the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and it is lowest north of Montana. It is decidedly colder in New England and New York, slightly colder on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, and warmer in all other districts. The temperature has risen about 10° in the Northwest. The weather is generally clear in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather is indicated for the regions east of the Mississippi. The temperature will rise rapidly on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia Monday evening, and it will be generally warmer in the central valleys and Lake regions Monday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	44	25	20
6 A. M.	38	17	18
9 A. M.	36	10	14
12 M.	38	16	17
4 P. M.	41	20	20
6 P. M.	40	18	19
9 P. M.	38	14	16
12 P. M.	34	13	15

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	17⅝
Weather Bureau	15
Corresponding date 1895	39
Corresponding date for last twenty years	34

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 5.

TWENTY LOST THEIR LIVES

ROBBERS WRECK A TRAIN ON A BRIDGE IN ALABAMA.

Only Four of All on Board Escape Injury—Train Dropped 110 Feet and Caught on Fire—Robbery of the Dead and Dying.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 27.—Twenty persons lost their lives, and several received injuries that will cause their deaths at 7:50 o'clock this morning, through the wreck of a train on the Birmingham Mineral Railroad.

The Dead.

The dead are:

BLOUNT, R. H., colored, clergyman, Birmingham, Ala.

BOLLING, JAMES, express messenger.

CARNEY, GEORGE, flagman.

CONNELL, A. P., conductor.

GARDNER, Miss, Brookwood, Ala.

GARDNER, ——, Brookwood, Ala.

GARDNER, Mrs. ——, Brookwood, Ala.

HANBURY, Mrs. H. M., and two children, Birmingham.

LITTLE, Mrs. R., Blocton, Ala.

MARTIN, L. W., Brookwood, Ala.

PHILLIPS, BRUCE, Blocton, Ala.

POWERS, Mrs. EMMA, and two children, Blocton, Ala.

POWERS, D. J., Blocton, Ala.

POWERS, Miss ADA, Blocton, Ala.

WEBB, R., Birmingham.

WHITE, FRANK; engineer.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BOOTH, Miss, Blocton; slightly hurt.

BRYSON, ANDREW, Blocton; fatally hurt.

Child of Mrs. Powers, Blocton; foot burned.

ECHOLS, E. E., Helena, Ala.; slightly hurt.

GARDNER, WILLIAM, Blocton; badly burned.

HANBURY, HENRY, Birmingham; seriously injured.

STUART, DANIEL; fireman; arm broken.

Train Dropped 110 Feet.

The wreck took place at a bridge over the Cahaba River, near Gurnee. The train was derailed, the bridge collapsed, and the train dropped to the bed of the stream, 110 feet below, and then took fire.

It is believed the derailment was caused by train robbers. It is reported that immediately after the wreck three men came from the woods bordering the river and robbed the bodies of a number of their victims.

Only eleven of those who were on the train are alive. Only four of the passengers and one of the train hands escaped injury.

The train left this city at 6:30 o'clock. The passengers were persons who were returning from Birmingham after spending the Christmas season with friends and relatives here. All the train crew were killed except the negro fireman, and precisely how not known.

A Rail Displaced.

It is known, however, that a rail on the bridge was out of place, and it is believed it was removed by the men who robbed the dead passengers and train men.

The bridge, an iron structure, is 110 feet high, the middle span resting on two stone pillars. The river is very shallow and is full of limestone boulders.

The engine passed over the last stone pier and then dropped into the abyss. The two coaches and baggage car fell on this side of the piers and became an indiscriminate mass. The wreck caught fire from the stoves and was soon ablaze.

A farmer saw the flames and heard the cries of dying men and women. He rushed to the scene, but could do nothing.

Robbed the Dead and Dying.

Just as the cars fell, one of the survivors says, three rough-looking men came from the woods near the wreck and robbed the passengers as far as they could amid the seething flames, and then made quickly off.

The dead engineer was found on his engine. The lever had been reversed, and steam had been shut off.

The theory is that when the heavy engine hit the rails it began bumping over the ties and that this caused the bridge to collapse. The bridge was but four years old, and was but recently pronounced perfectly safe.

Unrecognizable Bodies.

Many of the bodies are burned past recognition. Mr. Hanbury knew his wife and children when dead only by the fact that he saw them burn to death. He says the scene was appalling.

FAILURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Business Firms Forced to Make Assignments.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Execution was issued yesterday on a judgment note for $40,241.32, against Samuel Lee's Sons dealers in dry goods. This execution was entered in the name of Charles J. McNulty, Trustee for the creditors. The firm made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, ex-Postmaster John F. Field being the assignee. The liabilities are placed at $100,000, including the judgment note on which execution was issued yesterday, and $60,000 in merchandise debts. The amount of the assets is not stated.

Thomas P. Lawler, John E. Lawler, and William P. Lawler, trading as Lawler & Brothers, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Executions were issued against the firm on judgment notes aggregating about $3,000. Lawler & Brothers are dealers in men's furnishing goods, with stores in several parts of the city.

Sound-Money Democrats Celebrate.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 27.—Christmas Day the six Sound-Money Democrats who carried Dudley Township, Haskell County, for Palmer and Buckner, the only precinct carried for the Sound-Money Democracy in the United States, invited their neighbors to a grand dinner of turkey, venison, and quail, with fine Kentucky whisky on the side. Gen. Buckner sent the whisky, and a fifty-dollar check to foot the bill. It was an all day and evening love feast at the schoolhouse.

Will Ask No Aid from Us.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, denies that negotiations have been or will be opened with the United States looking to the pacification of Cuba. The Prime Minister holds that the Cuban question is one of internal politics which in no wise concerns the United States or any other foreign power, and he is still confident that Spain is fully able to suppress the insurrection in Cuba without asking for or accepting the good offices of any government to secure that end.

CHEAP GAS LEGISLATION

ACTION WHICH IS PROBABLE AT ALBANY THIS WINTER.

Senator Cantor Explains Why Reductions in Prices Should Not Be Too Radical—Unwritten History of Former Legislation Recalled as a Warning.

Senator Cantor's bill for the reduction of the price of gas in New York will be one of the first measures brought up in the Senate at Albany this Winter. In making this statement to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Senator Cantor explained that a conference of members of the Legislature who are favorable to cheaper gas might alter his plans, but as yet there has been no arrangement for such a conference.

"Members who are friendly to the movement for cheaper gas ought to confer and agree upon the measure to be supported before the Legislature assembles," said Senator Cantor. "There will undoubtedly be several bills of the same general purport. I am willing to support any one of them that will bring about dollar gas."

Assemblyman Gledhill's bill provides for dollar gas, and there are rumors of other bills in course of preparation for introduction both in the Senate and Assembly, fixing the price at various figures. Senator Cantor had intended before reading in THE TIMES the opinions of President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman Hall of the Gas Committee, and Dr. Albert Shaw to fix the price in his bill at 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

"That is a question," said he, "that the members interested could best adjust at a conference. There is much weight in the opinions quoted in THE TIMES favorable to conservative action. It is a significant feature of the present movement for cheaper gas that the leaders discountenance a radical policy of attack on the gas companies. It is too early to press the issue of municipal ownership, and I for one do not want to be accused of willful intention to embarrass the gas companies by making the price of gas too low."

When the memorable gas fight occurred at Albany in 1885 Senator Cantor was a member of the Assembly and supported the measure proposed by the Thomas committee, providing for a reduction in price from $1.75 to $1.25 and the appointment of a permanent gas commission.

"That fight," said he, "was won by the gas companies, but in 1886, at the next session of the Legislature, the bill was passed reducing the price without creating a Gas Commission. There is some unwritten history in that connection that ought to be made public now for the good it may do at Albany this Winter. Several members of the Legislature of 1885 who ulteriorly aided the defeat of the measure were beaten for re-election in the Fall, without knowing the reason why. There was an organization of taxpayers who quietly placed the record of such members before their constituents. In some districts the fight was openly made. When the Legislature of 1886 convened it was found that a sufficient number of the old members who had voted with the gas companies had been supplanted by the advocates of reform to carry the measure by a good majority.

"It looks like the same fight over again. Those favorable to dollar gas have a better case now, however, than the advocates of a reduction to $1.25 had in 1885. Since that time many of the principal improvements in methods of manufacture have been made, and gas can be made much cheaper. The arguments of the gas companies are exactly the same this year that they were then. They begin by saying that the advocacy of cheaper rates is an assault on capital, and go on to urge that their business will be unprofitable if its revenues are reduced. Now, as I look at it, the gas companies of New York have no need to fear the confiscation of their property, or even the wiping out of their profits. They can keep right on running their business and earning reasonable dividends at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. The only authorized figures that I have seen given out by their officials are those referring to the candle power of their product, which they place at 25. As opposed to this, experts have said that the candle power is 18 to 20, and it is a matter of common knowledge that this grade of gas is made and furnished to consumers in other cities as low as 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. There is ample authority that the cost of making the best illuminating gas does not exceed 40 cents.

"The problem, shorn of all immaterial points, is this: Can the gas companies of New York furnish to consumers for $1 that which costs them at the most 40 cents? If they were able to show that legislating the price down to $1 would take away the profit of manufacture, then the friends of cheaper gas would have no case. As long ago as 1885 a witness before the Thomas Senate Committee—the President of a gas company—testified that the cost of making the gas used in New York was 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Since then the public has had no figures from the gas people, but without their testimony we know that the price of manufacture has not increased."

Senator Cantor wants the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Chamber of Commerce, and other local organizations to call meetings and appoint committees to go to Albany in the interests of the movement. He concurs in the suggestion made in THE TIMES yesterday by Mr. Jeroloman, that an effort should be made to secure local control of the gas supply, but differs with him as to the manner of securing it.

"Local control should be left to the Greater New York charter," said he. "It would be unwise to apply to the Legislature to empower the Board of Aldermen or its committee to regulate gas companies on the eve of a change in our whole administrative system. The chances are that such a proposition would be ignored. The idea of local control, however, is correct, and should be incorporated in the charter as a function of the cabinet or executive heads of the City Government, or perhaps a special commission.

"We want dollar gas, but we also want to know that we are supplied with the same quality and quantity of it that we got when it was $1.25. It is impossible, as Mr. Jeroloman said, to regulate these matters from Albany as they could be regulated in New York by some permanent governing body."

Senator Cantor is in favor of the theory of municipal ownership, but does not believe conditions are ready for it in New York now.

Former employes of New York gas companies, who have been suspended since Dec. 7, held a conference at Broadway and Forty-second Street Saturday afternoon, and decided to hold a public meeting at 144 West Forty-second Street this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The call was issued by order of the expert gasfitters, and invite all workingmen to attend and listen to addresses on the gas question as it affects workingmen, consumers, and the public generally. Secretary Durfee, in issuing the call, said that 1,500 gas employes in New York have been discharged since Dec. 1.

Spanish Gamblers Raided.

Twenty Spaniards, mostly steamship firemen, were surprised by the Oak Street police about 10 o'clock last night while playing "monte" on the top floor of 98 James Street. Detectives Hahn and Armstrong had to break into the room with a jimmy to effect an entrance, but it was done so quickly that the astonished players had not time to gather up the eight packs of cards, including a "monte" deck and about $60 in money, which lay before the gamblers on the table. John Pous, thirty years old, of 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, the reputed proprietor of the game, was among those locked up; also Tony Meixia, thirty, who owns a restaurant on the ground floor, and, it is claimed, rents the building, subletting the gambling room to Pous for $1 an hour.

ADVOCATES OF MR. CHOATE.

His Candidacy Before the Republican Club To-night.

The special meeting of the Republican Club at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, this evening will be of unusual importance, and a large attendance is expected. The meeting was called to take action on the resolution introduced at the last meeting indorsing the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate.

While it is claimed that the Choate followers are in the majority in the club, it is believed that the resolution will either be defeated or laid on the table. The Platt men maintain that the club cannot properly take action on such a matter at a special meeting, and this will form the basis of their opposition. Then there are a number of Choate men who take a conservative view of the matter and argue that the passage of the resolution would open up some old sores and cause no end of dissensions among the members of the club. If they vote with the Platt men, they will be able to defeat the passage of the resolution.

There was a noticeable absence of rural politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. About the only one who called to see Mr. Platt was Senator J. Irving Burns, of Westchester. There is no doubt as to his position on the Senatorial contest. He said to the reporters: "I would vote for Mr. Platt several times if I could."

Copies of several letters from members of the Legislature, in answer to Senator Frank D. Pavey's request to support Mr. Choate, were received yesterday at the Republican State Committee rooms.

Henry E. Warner, member of Assembly from Niagara County, wrote: "I desire to say that I cannot support your candidate for the office of United States Senator. It will be my pleasure, as it is my purpose, to cast my vote for Senator Platt for that high office."

Richard Van Cott of New York wrote: "I shall vote for Thomas C. Platt if he is a candidate. He has done more for the country by his insistence for gold than any other man in the Nation, and that great work should be recognized."

Cornelius J. Clark, member of Assembly from the Second District of Jefferson County, writes that he is for Mr. Platt first, last, and all the time.

O. H. Springer, member of Assembly from Herkimer County, writes: "Our people are in favor of the election of Mr. Platt, and I will record my vote for him, unless prevented by his non-candidacy."

John Grant, member of Assembly from Delaware County, writes that he will vote for Mr. Platt in the Republican caucus unless he declines positively to become a candidate. Continuing, he says: "If he will not accept the office, I intend to vote for a man whose Republicanism has never been questioned. I admire Mr. Choate's great abilities as a lawyer, but think his lukewarm Republicanism and his lack of patriotism in retiring from politics during the last campaign will preclude the possibility of his election to the Senate of the United States."

CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPALS.

Meetings at Syracuse Which Will Interest Teachers Generally.

The twelfth holiday conference of the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York will begin this morning at Syracuse and last until to-morrow evening.

This association was formed for the purpose of promoting a closer acquaintance among Principals. It is now in its thirteenth year and has a large membership throughout the State.

While the conference is of secondary teachers and is primarily in the interest of high schools and academies, it does not bar any person who has been a Principal of a secondary school. In addition to this, colleges are asked to send representatives, who are invited to take part in the discussions.

The evening sessions will be addressed by prominent educators. President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University will deliver an address to-night on the subject of "College Entrance, Requirements and the High School Curriculum." The Association of Grammar School Principals and the New York State Science Teachers' Association, which will also be in session during the week, will attend the meeting this evening.

The officers of the association are: President—John G. Allen, Rochester; Vice President, F. D. Boyton, Ithaca; Secretary—S. Dwight Arms, Palmyra.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Capt. Hand of New Jersey Accused of Killing His Friend.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 27.—Capt. Leonard Hand, the most prominent oyster shipper of Cumberland County, was arrested last night on suspicion of having murdered Norman Pinkard about three weeks ago. Up to the time the arrest became known every one here supposed the killing of Pinkard was an accident about which there could be no doubt.

Hand and Pinkard were crossing a street. Pinkard was ahead of Hand, who was carrying a gun under his arm. A dog was jumping upon Hand, and it was said and believed that the gun was accidentally discharged through the dog's actions. No one supposed that there was the slightest suspicion of any foul play. The Coroner's jury exonerated Hand.

Charles Pinkard, father of the dead man, caused the arrest to be made. He asserts that his son was murdered, and gives as a cause that Hand was in financial difficulties, and owed his son $1,000. To secure this debt, Mr. Pinkard alleges, Hand gave his son a bill of sale for a boat, and it is claimed that Hand shot his son to cover up the matter. The arrest was a shock to the friends of Hand, who do not believe the charge made by Mr. Pinkard.

Clubs to Exchange Privileges.

President Genslinger of the Bohemian Sporting Club has arranged with the National Sporting Club of London to exchange membership privileges. Members of the club visiting London are requested to take advantage of the courtesies extended by the National Sporting Club. The presentation of a membership card to Mr. Fleming, manager of the National Sporting Club, will admit to all privileges.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 27.—The thermometer here registered 20 degrees below zero this morning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—J. George Ruckstuhl, the principal stockholder in the Louisville Baseball Club, is dying.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27.—The Adams Express Company will operate on the New England Road and its branches, beginning Jan. 1, succeeding there the United States Express Company.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Ella Eager, wife of Edgar Eager, an engineer, was killed by the late New York express last night. It is thought she committed suicide, as she had been in low spirits for some time.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 27.—Luther F. McKinney, United States Minister at Bogota, accompanied by his niece, were passengers on the British steamship Capella, which arrived here this morning. They took passage at Cartagena.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 27.—A large safe in the office of the Perth Amboy Gas Company was opened and robbed some time between Thursday and yesterday morning. As near as can be learned, cash to the amount of $200 was stolen. The police are looking for a young man who has been in the company's employ, their theory being that he committed the robbery.

Borne Down with Infirmities,

Age finds its surest solace in the benignant tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

STANDING OF STATE BANKS

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT KILBURN.

Only Two Concerns Out of Nearly 800 Under His Supervision Forced to Suspend in the Year That Ended Sept. 30, 1896.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The forthcoming annual report to the Legislature of State Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn of the Banking Department, which will be presented at the opening of the session, notes that, notwithstanding the fiscal year ended with Sept. 30, 1896, was peculiarly trying to moneyed corporations, insolvency was compelled only as to a single bank and one building and loan association out of nearly 800 institutions under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks. A showing so free from failures in such a year, the Superintendent regards as impressive evidence of the excellence of the State banking system, and to the prudence, vigilance, and ability with which the institutions in question are managed.

"This commendation," he adds, "could be made more emphatic, however, if the banks in general would manifest less anxiety to apply their profits as fast as earned to the payment of dividends. It is the part of wise banking to build up a strong surplus as a protection when losses come, and also that earning capacity may be increased. The law already recognizes the soundness of this view, and it might not be unwise to somewhat broaden the provisions on the subject. But whether this be done or not, bankers ought themselves to more generally act voluntarily on the lines here suggested."

The Examination System.

In view of the criticism that the recent bank failures in Chicago have suggested regarding the system of examinations by Federal authority of National banks, special interest attaches to Superintendent Kilburn's references to State examinations. He says:

"Since assuming the Superintendency of the department it has been my fixed purpose to maintain the thoroughness of examinations established by my predecessor, and if possible, to pursue with even more systematic pertinacity the work of requiring banks to 'charge off' doubtful and uncollectible paper and other overrated and worthless assets, so that their published quarterly reports shall give to their customers and to the public their exact condition as it appears to the department from examinations made by it. While it is desirable that there shall be confidence in these institutions that confidence should not rest upon any insecure basis, but be deserved and depend upon genuine stability and soundness.

"The corps of examiners employed by the department includes men who are expert in banking methods, and in some cases surprisingly keen in detecting irregularities and discriminating between good and poor assets, and their work has been fruitful of good results. But this supervision cannot be constant, and too much must not be expected from it. It is not, and in the nature of things it is impossible that it should be altogether preventive of mistakes or of wrongs, and in particular, the Directors of banks, who are immediately responsible for the success and safety of the investments of stockholders and of the security of deposits, might advantageously supplement the investigations made by this department with searching examinations similarly conducted by themselves.

"This suggestion was submitted by me in an address delivered before the State Bankers' Convention, held at Niagara Falls in July last, with the intimation that a law making examinations by a committee of Directors obligatory would be salutary. Further reflection convinces me of the correctness of that view, and the recommendation of Mr. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, that the National Banking act be amended so as to cover this requirement, yet further induces me to urge the incorporation in the State banking law of a section so providing."

Statistics of the Banks.

The amount of capital employed by the State banks on Oct. 1 last was $33,295,700, a net decrease of $1,898,505 during the fiscal year. The number of State banks doing business on that date was 213, a net reduction of two during the year. The statistics showing the condition of the State banks, savings banks, and trust companies have already been published. Four banks went into voluntary liquidation during the year and three new ones were organized as a partial offset. There are twenty-three associations in the State loaning money on personal security, which are formed under the law of 1895, eighteen of which were formed between Jan. 1 last and Sept. 30.

The total resources of all the moneyed institutions under the supervision of the department, as shown by their last reports, are as follows:

Banks of deposit and discount	$273,795,005
Savings banks	806,751,426
Trust companies	396,917,238
Safe deposit companies	4,576,770
Foreign mortgage companies	25,574,560
Building and loan associations	50,168,683
Total	$1,557,783,682

This is an increase of $19,440,788 over the resources of the same classes of institutions at corresponding dates in 1895.

The roster of the Banking Department shows a list of twenty-four regular Banking Examiners, and of two emergency Examiners, and that, besides the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Chief of Foreign Mortgage and Building and Loan Bureau, private secretary and stenographer, a force of three clerks has been made to perform the work of the department office in Albany.

The Superintendent of Banks holds in trust $3,946,378 in securities and cash for the protection of depositors in the banks and trust companies under his supervision.

Proposed Changes in the Law.

Superintendent Kilburn will make some recommendations for changes in the existing banking law. In this connection he will say:

"Disclaiming disposition to antagonize the State Civil Service Commission, and indeed, with express avowal of sympathy with the system in general, I nevertheless cannot refrain from urging that the initiative of selection in cases of Bank Examiners could more wisely be given to the head of the Banking Department than restricted to the competitive civil service list.

"A competitive examination may accurately determine a candidate's general intelligence and his familiarity with bookkeeping, banking methods, and the banking laws, but except through requiring formal certificates of character, which any man is always able to secure for such a purpose, it does not cover, or even touch, the question of trustworthiness, which, in this position, is all important. The fit examiner must be not only honest, but discreet, possessed of tact and good judgment, prepossessing, or at least agreeable, in manners, having a detective quality of mind, and the habit of close observation.

Civil Service Examinations.

"A civil service examination cannot, of course, reach into such matters, and accordingly it seems to me that it would be a palpable improvement upon the present practice if the Superintendent, being held responsible for results, were authorized to make his own selection of examiners in the first instance, with the proviso that before any appointment can take effect the appointee shall be examined by the Civil Service Commission—competing, however, against a standard to be fixed by the commission instead of against other candidates.

"If I were to consult only my personal ease in the matter, I should certainly not make this suggestion. I have no man or men in mind for whom I am anxious to find place, nor any purpose whatever in view in connection with it except a desire to make this branch of the service of the department as effective and fruitful of good results as possible. It is a matter that I have been at pains to discuss with many of the ablest bankers in the State, and I have yet to find one such who does not coincide with the views here stated.

"It is proper for me to state in this connection that the Civil Service Commission has recently so altered its rules as to allow entire freedom of choice to the Superintendent in the appointment of two confidential examiners out of a total force of about twenty-three usually employed.

Building and Loan Associations.

"I suggest that the law be amended so that a building and loan association deposit with the Banking Department money or some approved security in amount not exceeding $500, which would be sufficient to guarantee the charges for the support of the department assessed upon such association. For a like purpose a foreign mortgage and investment company or a safe deposit company ought to be required to deposit securities with the department to the amount of $1,000.

Investments for Savings Banks.

"Strenuous effort is made annually by parties who desire to enlarge the market for securities not of the highest character to induce the Legislature to authorize a wider range of investments for savings banks, and also by men whose judgment is mistaken, even if their motives be sincere, to compel these banks to undertake labors utterly impracticable, ostensibly in the interests of their depositors, but in reality likely to profit only a certain class of attorneys.

"No countenance should be given to such proposals. The best possible security cannot be too good for the savings of the poor, and nothing in any degree hazardous or doubtful should be authorized. Nor should any arbitrary requirements be imposed in the conduct of savings banks involving burdensome and unnecessary expense.

"The Trustees of these institutions other than the officers receive no compensation, except for specific service, and none of them can share in the earnings or profits of the banks. They are men of the highest character, taking responsibility and giving time from philanthropic motives, and every dollar that is added to the cost of bank work means a lessening of the dividends returned to the depositors, to whom all the assets belong.

Dormant Accounts.

"The idea prevalent with some that dormant accounts, i. e., those that have been neither increased by deposits nor diminished by withdrawals in a period of twenty-two years, are used in erecting bank buildings or are converted to the benefit of Trustees, is utterly without basis of fact, and entirely contrary to law. Such accounts are reported to this department annually, and inquiries are received by the Superintendent continually as to whether this man or that woman has a claim upon an account in any savings bank.

"Upon presentation of proper proof of identity by any such claimant, or the heirs, opportunity is promptly afforded for recovery to be had. Interest thereon is accredited regularly until the account becomes dormant, and, if the deposit is finally claimed, interest is paid to the date of settlement. The pressure to be permitted to see these lists of dormant accounts has been at times very great in the department, and, could it succeed, disreputable attorneys might reap a rich harvest by imposition or fraud. Require savings bank officers to advertise their dormant accounts, or once a year to notify by letter or postal card every depositor of the amount of his deposit, and an extremely burdensome expense to the institutions would be created, and the door be opened wide for fraud and robbery.

Examining Committees.

"The recommendation already suggested in the earlier part of this report is here repeated, that the Directors of every State bank be required by statute to create an examining committee, who shall count the cash and examine all paper held by the bank at least as often as once in six months. Once in three months, or even once a month would be still better as a matter of practice, though perhaps the frequency first suggested would be all that is desirable to prescribe by statute.

"In most cases of country banks, the expense would be nothing at all, and in city banks it need not be burdensome, while the resulting benefits would more than compensate for all trouble or cost. It would seem that the dignity of the State's authority, which should be supreme over the corporations created by it, and also the interests of stockholders and of creditors of insolvent banks, associations, or moneyed institutions in general, would be best conserved by making impossible the recurrence of complications such as have developed in the case of the failed Murray Hill Bank.

Recommendation as to Bank Wreckers

"Section 18 of the banking law should be amended in a manner to shut out those under whose management a bank becomes so involved as to necessitate the closing of it by the Superintendent of Banks from exercising any further controlling influence in its affairs. I believe that that is the intent of the statute as it stands, but it should be made plain beyond the chance of misunderstanding.

"When the State acts, the power of private individuals to intervene, and more especially of the very individuals whose misfortune or mismanagement rendered State action necessary, should be prohibited, so that they can have no standing whatever in court in a proceeding for a receivership or in any movement to forestall the action of the Attorney General as prescribed by the statute.

Superintendent Needs More Power.

"Considerations of economy, avoidance of contention, and facility in meeting the various conditions that may arise, suggest as the best system yet devised for such exigencies the provisions comprehended in the National banking law on this point, and the Superintendent of Banks should have powers in this direction equal to those possessed by the Controller of the Currency.

"That is to say, after taking possession of the property and business of any corporation, under Section 17 of the banking law, the Superintendent should possess the authority to himself appoint a receiver. While this might interfere with existing court prerogatives, it would certainly save very largely in expenses, lessen litigation, and, in many instances, simplify future procedure in the case to the advantage of all concerned. There would then no longer remain any question as to the power to make collections, compound debts, and transact business generally, the doubt in regard to which now existing while litigation continues may easily result in losses.

"Further still, this method would permit the question of reorganization, always arising, to be held open without prejudice or loss until it could be intelligently settled at leisure, for, having control in his own hands, the Superintendent would deliver to the stockholders at any time that they should show themselves qualified for reinstatement with regard for the public safety.

Would Help Reorganization.

"Such reorganization is mooted in nearly or quite every case of insolvency that occurs, and the Superintendent, always preferring the success of the enterprise, must hesitate between prompt procedure in the interest of creditors, and delay in order to avoid complications and expense. If given the power here suggested, this dilemma need not be experienced, and every interest could be effectively guarded and quickly settled.

"If there be objection to authorizing the method suggested, I desire to emphasize most strongly the importance of at least providing by law that the officers of an institution found by the Superintendent of Banks to be insolvent shall not be permitted to rush into court in anticipation of the procedure which the statute requires the Attorney General to institute, and thus virtually control the business which has been wrecked under this management.

"When it is remembered that such wrecking may comprehend criminal negligence, or worse, requiring prosecution of the officers, additional reason for so providing becomes apparent and conclusive."

Mistaken for Another and Murdered.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—Thomas H. Fitzgerald, once prominent among the musicians of this city, was stabbed to death last night. It is believed he was killed by Italians who mistook him for another person with whom they had had a quarrel. Mr. Fitzgerald was forty-five years old. He leaves a wife and several children.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CABINET TALK IN CANTON

DINGLEY SAID TO BE SLATED FOR THE TREASURY.

Uncertainty as Great as Ever as to the Other Portfolios—McKinley Probably Will Begin Writing His Inaugural Address Within a Week.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Within a week the President-elect will probably commence work on his inaugural address, and it will not take him many days to finish it, for he has well fixed in his mind lines of thought he wishes to develop, and the suggestion he wishes to make. After Major McKinley has finished his address he will devote all of his time to the work of organizing his Administration, and he may go South for a few weeks in order to enjoy a short period of rest and comparative solitude before setting out for Washington.

Major McKinley, according to the belief of those who have watched the matter closest, has invited no one, save Mr. Hanna, to become a member of his Cabinet. It is understood, however, that Nelson A. Dingley of Maine probably will be made Secretary of the Treasury.

The State Portfolio.

There is much speculation here about the choice Major McKinley will make for Secretary of State. The conviction grows that a United States Senator, who has had long experience in public life, and who is held in high esteem by his colleagues, is desired for this post by Major McKinley.

Senator Sherman or Senator Allison would meet this requirement, and the indications are that one or other of them will be asked within ten days if he would accept the portfolio of State, if it should be offered him. It is not the practice of a President-elect to make a direct tender of a Cabinet position.

One of Senator Sherman's friends, who has his confidence said to-day that it was the wish of the senior Senator of Ohio to continue his career in the Senate of the United States. It is Mr. Sherman's intention at present to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate next year, but his friends say there may be a good deal of pressure brought to bear to induce him to become Secretary of State, if the position shall be offered him.

There is, too, doubt about the course which Mr. Allison would pursue if he should be invited to become a member of the Cabinet, though his friends are pretty generally of the opinion that he could close his public career more brilliantly as a successful Secretary of State than as a Senator from Iowa.

Pacific Slope to be Recognized.

The Pacific slope undoubtedly will be recognized in the formation of the Cabinet, and the choice is likely to fall on a Californian, if the Republicans of that State can unite on some one. It is predicted that the California member of the Cabinet will be Judge Joseph McKenna, Judge J. J. De Haven, or Judge James Waymire. The first two have had Congressional experience, and Judge McKenna was appointed to the United States Senate by President Harrison. Major McKinley personally knows all these men.

It is the wish of the California and other Republicans from the far West that the Secretaryship of the Interior be given one of their number.

Ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Gen. Alger of Michigan, and Henry Payne of Wisconsin are strong Cabinet possibilities, but geographical considerations, if nothing else, seem to make it improbable that all will be selected. It is believed that if Senator Sherman should be Secretary of State, Gen. Alger would not be in the Cabinet, and it is not considered likely that both Mr. Merriam and Mr. Payne will be selected, particularly if Illinois should have a member in the person of Charles G. Dawes.

There is a strong probability that Cornelius N. Bliss of New York will have a Cabinet position unless Andrew D. White should happen to be chosen for Secretary of State, which does not seem probable.

Thousands of Place Hunters.

Notwithstanding that the Cabinet has not been selected, candidates for less important places are making applications in large numbers. Several thousand applications for office have been received by Major McKinley's secretaries, and 98 per cent. of them will be referred in due time to the various departments or to the proper Congressmen. There is nothing to be gained by rushing to Canton with application for office. The appointments will not be made on the "first come, first served" plan.

The only out-of-town visitor here to-day was Senator Mitchell of Oregon. He is much impressed with the desirability of having a Pacific slope man in the Cabinet.

NORTH SIDE POPULISTS.

Campaign for Municipal Ownership of Public Franchises.

The North Side Populist Club held its annual election of officers last Wednesday evening. The officers elected for the ensuing year are President—Edward Dobson; Vice Presidents—William Leaman and Ferdinand Miller; Secretary—Lawrence J. Cavanaugh; Financial Secretary—Thomas F. Foy; Treasurer—Charles Burghardt; Librarian—Emial Kloess; Sergeant at Arms—Robert Kloess.

The club has decided to begin a campaign for the municipal ownership of public franchises. The club believes that the elevated railroads, the street cars, and the gas and electric light works should be owned and operated by the city, as is done by some other cities with benefit to the citizens and profit to the Government. It also advocates the abolition of city contract work, so as to stop the stealing of thousands of dollars from the city by contractors, who also underpay the men they employ. The city should do its own work, employ its own labor, and pay substantial living wages. If city contract work was abolished, the club thinks, thousands of honest men would be able to get employment who are now on the verge of starvation.

Commencing Sunday evening, Jan. 3, the club will hold public meetings in its clubroom, on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The following speakers have been engaged: For the first Sunday, T. B. Wakeman, subject "Our Principles and Aims; What We Stand For"; Jan. 10, Moses Oppenheimer, "Employers' Liability"; Jan. 17, Henry Frank, "The Necessity for Industrial Reform"; Jan. 24, Dr. Marion M. Miller, "The Railroad Problem"; Jan. 31, Clarence Ladd Davis, "The Initiative and Referendum."

The club is a social as well as a political one. The clubroom is open every night. There are papers on file, books to read, and social games of all kinds. Both sexes are invited.

Officials for Interscholastic Games.

At a joint meeting of the Interscholastic Association Committee and the Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, it was determined to request the following to act as officials for the second annual meeting, to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 27. To this list will be added the Captains of the various college athletic teams: Referee—Evert J. Wendell; Judges at Finish—S. H. Bijur, Harry McMillan, G. T. Kirby, and J. E. Sullivan; Field Judges—M. L. Pratt, M. W. Ford, A. B. De Young, Luther Gulick, H. H. Janeway, J. J. Frawley, and C. E. Patterson; Timers—C. C. Hughes, C. H. Mende, R. Stoll, C. M. Carbonell, and Cyril Robinson; Starter—A. A. Jordan; Clerk—J. J. Dixon; Assistant Clerks—G. G. Hollander, track events; S. K. Thomas, field events; Judge of Walking—H. A. Dimse; Scorer—S. A. Syme; Announcers—N. B. Thurston and C. S. Burns; Official Reporter—H. S. Quinn.

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.

Anglers Believe That a Natural Spawning Bed Has Been Found.

There is not much fishing around New York at this season, except when one wishes to work through the ice in the fresh-water ponds for pickerel and yellow perch, with tip-ups, or on a mild day to go down to the fishing banks after the late run of codfish.

The salmon in the Hudson, however, is one of the subjects that is interesting to a number now. A discussion has been started by reports that spawning beds of this rare game fish have been discovered in a small creek near Catskill. The angling papers have taken up the subject, and some interesting facts have been brought out regarding the salmon.

Salmon were first placed in the Hudson by the Fish Commissioners in 1882, as an experiment. Altogether, since that time, some 12,000 yearlings have been planted in the river, and 3,394,911 fry. It was found that the salmon returned. Every Spring quite a number would be picked up in the nets in the lower bay and Gravesend Bay, and they were gathered in here and there all the way up the river. At Troy the salmon came to a halt owing to a dam across the river. Then fishways were constructed at Troy and Mechanicsville, and the fish got well up the river. Where they spawned, however, has been a puzzle to fishculturists. A number of yearlings were found dead at one time above Troy, and it was ascertained that some had worked from Mechanicsville fishway over into the Hoosick River. To get up to natural spawning grounds where the fry were mostly planted continued impossible, however, owing to the number of barriers in the shape of dams and mills.

From stories by shad fishermen, it was thought that the salmon might be spawning further down the river. A correspondent of The Forest and Stream, on the strength of one of these reports, made a visit to a stream just below Catskill, and came away believing that he had found one of their natural spawning grounds. On visiting the creek he found a man who admitted that salmon had been caught in nets in the creek, and a number of them had been seen well up the stream. One had been speared with a pitchfork by a boy. It was ascertained that several salmon had been killed in the creek contrary to law. They had been killed as a novel fish. One person who lived well up the stream said that in June he saw salmon jumping in a pool. According to his report, when he saw them first, in June, they were bright and silvery, but as weeks passed they grew dark in color, and some had ugly-looking heads and jaws. Sometimes twenty-five or thirty could be seen in one pool, and at other times more, depending upon the light and the water. They could be seen up to September, and then he saw no fish; but the gravel in the rapids above the pool had been torn up, and there were ridges in the gravel across the current which he "could not account for." There were probably fifty or more fish in the pool, weighing from ten to perhaps thirty or more pounds each. The fish had been there four years in succession. Formerly there was a pulpmill at the stream, but it had been burned down, and soon after the salmon were first seen. Since that time he heard of the salmon further up the creek, as there was a break in the dam where the pulpmill had been.

Next Spring the stream will be thoroughly investigated, but there is no doubt, in the minds of several anglers interested in salmon in the Hudson, that a natural spawning bed has been found. If properly protected, the stream will prove valuable, as, if the salmon only have a chance, there is no doubt they will thrive in the Hudson.

WHAT MR. SZINNYEY SAYS.

His Explanation of the Trouble at the Commercial Travelers' Fair.

Stephen D. von Szinnyey, the general manager of the Subway Plaisance, which was one of the features of the Commercial Travelers' Fair, was indignant yesterday over the report that he had left the city as a result of the trouble he had with some of the holders of concessions.

"I had no intention of leaving the city," said he, "because I did nothing that was not perfectly legitimate and honorable."

Mr. von Szinnyey said that Col. A. B. de Frece, Director General of the fair, had placed the management of the subway in the hands of John D. Prince and himself. They were to receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts. They advertised for attractions, and as a result there was sharp bidding for the Streets of Cairo privilege, which was finally awarded to Manager Roditti, the man who made the complaint against Mr. von Szinnyey. He was to pay 25 per cent. of his gross receipts to the management for his privilege.

"Roditti wanted the exclusive privilege for an Oriental show," said Mr. von Szinnyey, "and we gave it to him. In return for this he made us a present of $150, which was divided equally among Roditti's manager, Mr. Prince, and myself.

"Rodell Brothers, who had the anti-gambling attraction, asked the privilege of putting on some living pictpres, and I granted it. This angered Roditti, who wanted to run the entire subway. He asked to have his percentage removed, but I refused. Then he demanded the return of the $50 he had given me. This I also refused, and then he reported the matter to Treasurer Green.

"I had done nothing wrong, and I had nothing to fear. I was at the fair until Saturday afternoon, and when I left I told them where I could be found. I told Treasurer Green that if he thought I was not entitled to the $50 he could keep it out of my commission."

KENTUCKY'S WEEK OF CRIME.

Many Shootings in the Blue Grass State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Kentucky's crime list last week was long and bloody. In addition to the seven lynchings for the week, the past few hours have been enlivened with the following deeds of violence:

At Cynthiana, Thursday night, John Howe, colored, aged fifteen, shot and fatally wounded Policeman Charles Lacey. Howe was taken to Paris for safe keeping.

On the Big Elk Horn, near the Virginia line, "Tom" Edelsen stabbed "Bud" Stein to death; Charles Ewalt, a prominent white man, killed Harry Foster, colored, at a dance in Boone County Christmas night. A logman named Swift was murdered in a Christmas row at a logging camp near Pineville. Alexander Small killed George Boyers at a Christmas festival near Cynthiana. At a frolic in Breathitt County four men were cut, and one, named Riley, was mortally wounded.

Toll-gate raiders celebrated Christmas by chopping down the gate near Mortensville, in Woodford County. This is the second time this gate has been destroyed.

Bill Marrow amused himself by shooting the candles off the Christmas tree at Kavanaugh Chapel, in Lawrence County, and when George Pack remonstrated, Marrow shot him in the abdomen and escaped on horseback.

Joe Robertson ejected John and George Rexrot from a Christmas tree celebration at Columbia, and they returned and shot him in the abdomen, inflicting probably fatal wounds.

Diamond Thief Confessed.

The police of the West Twentieth Street Station have found a new phase of the robbery of diamonds from Mrs. Flossie Murphy of 228 West Twenty-fourth Street on Christmas Day, Sarah Work, the colored servant, was arrested for the theft. Yesterday, Albert Whitman, twenty-three years old, a bookkeeper of 247 West Twenty-seventh Street, confessed that he was the thief. While visiting at the house, he found the diamonds, pawned them in Philadelphia, and gave himself up rather than have an innocent person suffer.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

RANDOLPH KILLED HIMSELF.

Committed Suicide Because He Could Not Find Work.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 27.—The death of Frank F. Randolph, an expert bookkeeper, which was last night supposed to have been the result of natural causes, is now believed to have been the result of his own act. Randolph dropped in front of the Second Reformed Church. When he was picked up he told those about him it was no use, he was "a goner," and his words proved true, for he died in a few minutes.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Rev. Arthur Johnson, rector of the church, says she was sitting at a front window of the rectory when Randolph came down the street. In front of the rectory he stopped, took a bottle from a vest pocket, and appeared to drink the contents. Then he walked on, throwing the bottle into the snow. She watched him go a few steps, and then saw him stagger and fall. She ran out, and a crowd gathered. Coroner Ricardo examined the body to-day and found the mouth, tongue, and throat burned and seared, as would have been the case had the dead man taken carbolic acid. It was ascertained to-day that Randolph purchased carbolic acid a few minutes before he was seen by Mrs. Johnson.

Randolph was forty-five years of age. He was of a jovial disposition, and no cause for his suicide is known, except that he was unable to obtain business engagements for some time past.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:40|Moon rises..1:07

HIGH WATER DEC. 28.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
1:34 A. M.	1:50 A. M.	3:39 A. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:05 P. M.	3:54 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 28.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 25
Creole	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Cydonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Dec. 18
Hebe	Hamburg	Dec. 9
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Dec. 17
La Grande Duchess	Savannah	Dec. 22
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 24
Orsino	Gibraltar	Dec. 11
Vigilancia	Havana	Dec. 24
Ville de St. Nazarre	Curacao	..
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 12
TUESDAY, DEC. 29.		
Boston City	Bristol	Dec. 14
El Norte	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Excelsior	New Orleans	Dec. 23
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 26
Lampasas	Galveston	Dec. 22
Massachusetts	London	Dec. 17
Westernland	Antwerp	Dec. 19
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.		
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 24
THURSDAY, DEC. 31.		
Island	Christiansand	Dec. 11
FRIDAY, JAN. 1.		
Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 25
Aller	Bremen	Dec. 23
Britannic	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Finance	Colon	Dec. 24
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Dec. 27
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	Dec. 28	J'ksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
Curacao	Dec. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Caribbee	Dec. 29	W'd'd Isl's.	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	Dec. 29	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
C. of Augusta	Dec. 29	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
C. of Wash'n.	Dec. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Advance	Dec. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Grenada	Dec. 30	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Dunstan	Dec. 30	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mexico	Dec. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
V'e de S.N'z'e	Dec. 30	P. au Pr'ce	3 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdaw	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 31	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Ardandhu	Jan. 1	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Massachusetts.	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 5	Aux Cayes.	24 State St.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Sunday, Dec. 27.

SS Scawsby, (Br.,) Higgins, Savannah Dec. 31, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Dec. 19, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 A. M.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg Dec. 13, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hindoo, Douglas, Hull Dec. 12, with mdse and 1 passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol Dec. 8, via Swansea, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Dec. 17, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Idaho, for London; St. Cuthbert, for Antwerp; Colorado, for Hull; Marengo, for Newcastle.

Ship August, for London.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Leboeuf, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

West 14th St.

ESTBD 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE"

CARPETS

Let the other fellow, who does not keep posted by reading the papers, pay the taxes for warships and forts. Look to your own interests by *quickly* getting a part of those fine carpets which we still have left at the old low prices.

CASH OR CREDIT.

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104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

DR. FUNK'S INVESTIGATIONS

MORE A. T. U. REPORTS ON RAINES LAW OBSERVANCE.

Violations Seem as Frequent as Ever, and Some Police Captains Want to Secure Indictments by Help of Agents.

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk had another batch of reports concerning "Raines" hotels and the violation of the liquor law to present at the meeting of the American Temperance Union at Chickering Hall yesterday. There was a good-sized crowd present at the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Funk said that the reports made two weeks ago had created much commotion and called forth a good deal of criticism. The agents had gone over the same ground a second time, and had found things about as bad as on their first visit.

"Acting Captain Hogan and Capt. Herlihy, in whose precincts are situated the saloons reported on last week," said the Rev. Dr. Funk, "began to tell how they had tried to get evidence against the places without success. They asked to have the Temperance Inspectors go before the Grand Jury, with a view to obtaining indictments, as they wished to keep their precincts clean. If these officers of the law cannot get evidence and enforce the law, then let the weaklings resign. I can take half a dozen newspaper reporters and get twenty times the evidence needed in a short time. Yet, with a force of 3,000 men, the police officials must call in the aid of citizens to secure evidence."

Acting Captain Hogan's report to the Chief of Police, the Rev. Dr. Funk said, was too good to keep. It stated that he had detailed a roundsman to investigate the places, and the roundsman said in each case the proprietors denied that such things had been going on in their places as described by the Inspector.

"It certainly did not occur to the Police Captain," added Dr. Funk, "that men who keep such places might lie."

Dr. Funk thought the dives were as bad under the present reform administration as under Tammany rule, and that the saloons were more defiant of the law than ten years ago.

"On Dec. 4," said Dr. Funk, "raids were made upon ten disorderly cafés in Capt. Herlihy's district. Last Saturday night all but two of the places were running again full blast. The proprietors had been released upon small bail, and had nothing to fear. In all these places there were small rooms used for immoral purposes. Proprietors had in the past received only small fines, so that, according to the Police Captains, the raids were not much feared. The expense of getting evidence was often much more than the fine, and they believe if six months or a year's imprisonment were inflicted by the Magistrates it would close such places."

Dr. Funk had something further to say about Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn, whom he scored two weeks ago as not trying to enforce the Raines law, and as having said that to close saloons on Sunday would cause the loss of 30,000 votes of Germans, which would mean the return of the "ring" to power. Commissioner Welles had said recently, according to the Doctor: "If what Dr. Funk says of me is true, I ought to be in the penitentiary."

"To trade off law for votes is as bad as to trade it for gold," continued Dr. Funk. He then read an affidavit signed by himself, John Berry of 78 De Kalb Avenue, and A. H. Walker of 22 Lincoln Avenue, in regard to a visit they had paid the Commissioner as a committee of the Brooklyn Temperance League, March 24, 1894, to urge the importance of closing the saloons on Sunday. The affidavit was in part as follows:

"We called his attention to the fact that we had repeatedly sent through the Mayor and to himself a large number of complaints of violation of the law, over 300 in all, by saloon keepers in different parts of the city. The Commissioner told us he had received our complaints and had referred them to the Captains of the different precincts. We informed him that these same saloon keepers were still violating the law, just the same as they were before our complaints were made. After considerable talk, he asked us if we were not in favor of the present Municipal Administration. One of our number told him that he had voted for Mayor Schieren. The Commissioner then said in substance: 'Gentlemen, if I close the saloons on Sunday, 30,000 Germans who voted for us at the last election will vote against us at the next election, and that would put the ring in power again.' We were greatly surprised at this frank statement and expressed the belief that the reform element could safely appeal to the public on the basis of law enforcement."

The Rev. Dr. Funk also had a word to say about the Police Court Magistrates and their methods. "I once heard Henry Ward Beecher pray," he said, "'Give us, O Lord, city officers that we can respect. If not, we ask that Thou take them to Thyself.' I wish the officers of the city no harm, but I do want the city governed honestly."

The reports of the Inspectors were read. Those from Brooklyn showed that liquor was sold freely without sandwiches. In this city the dance houses on Chrystie Street and the Bowery were visited Christmas night. They were found well filled with women, who boldly asked men for drinks and to sit at their tables. In one place, where an immoral dance had been going on at a previous visit, the Inspector was told it had been stopped for a day or two, out of respect for Christmas. The women in the places were of the vilest character.

At the four hotels, 303, 305, and 93 Bowery and 74 Stanton Street, the situation was the same as reported two weeks ago. At No. 305 Bowery were sixteen women in a little room behind the bar.

An agent who canvassed the sixteen blocks bound by Second Street, the Bowery, Delancey, and Allen Streets, found within that space eighty-five saloons, most of which were "Raines-law" hotels; forty-seven disreputable cafés, five public schools, and three churches of dilapidated appearance.

Early yesterday morning the Inspectors visited the west side. In a place at West Third and Thompson Streets, twenty-three women were packed into an inner room with men, white and black. The women said that at midnight Saturday those who had money were allowed to stay, but those who had spent all they had were hustled out. Four or five places in that section were investigated, and the scenes were as bad as those witnessed on the Bowery. A round piece of black, stale bread was shown as a sample sandwich served in one place.

Francis Murphy made an address, and there was the usual musical programme at the meeting.

THE POLICE ALERT YESTERDAY.

Saloon Keepers Obliged to Follow Closely the Letter of the Law.

Raines law violations were scarce yesterday, and it would appear that to some extent the efforts of the police have been effective, not in closing up the places, but in generally enforcing the law as it has been interpreted. In every precinct in the city from midnight Saturday night until midnight last night, the police were alert. Detectives were to be met with in every locality where the violations have been most frequent. Central Office detectives were also in evidence in several portions of the city, principally in the lower west and east sides.

All of the "hotels" in the Eldridge Street Precinct were visited personally by Acting Captain Hogan yesterday, with two of his detectives. A half dozen places were found where the temporary partition has given away to a permanent affair. This was accomplished by constantly arresting the proprietors until they came to the conclusion that it was cheaper to erect a permanent partition than it was to put up with the expense and annoyance of being arrested every Sunday.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets A LOOM MARVEL that such excellence is so low-priced.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

One of Acting Captain Hogan's detectives made a discovery in the concert hall run by Capt. Krumm, at 167 Chrystie Street, which may result in the license for the place being revoked. Last week complaint was made to Mayor Strong that women singing in Krumm's concert hall were permitted to sit among the audience and drink. The Mayor ordered that, pending an investigation, no drinks should be sold in the place while the performance was in progress. Detective Nell stepped into the place yesterday afternoon while a woman was singing just in time to see a waiter serve a glass of beer and sandwich to a "guest."

Some time ago the Building Department agreed to make an inspection of the Raines law hotels, and furnish the police with a list of the places that did not conform to the requirements of the building laws. This, it is believed, would greatly aid the police in getting rid of some of the "hotels" on the Bowery and lower east side. Up to date this list has not been furnished, because of the lack of facilities in the Building Department.

Every hotel keeper yesterday was prompt in serving sandwiches with drinks, and for this reason the police were unable to make arrests during the day. In the evening the keepers grew bolder, and many arrests were made. The total of the arrests for the day was 115, against 25 last Sunday.

One liquor dealer, who owns two Raines law hotels and a concert hall on the Bowery, said yesterday:

"What we are worrying over more than anything else just now is the proposed amendments to the excise law, which will be introduced in Albany this Winter. It has cost me $1,500 to fit up my two hotels for the purpose of selling liquors on Sunday. Now if an amendment is made to the law doing away with Sunday selling I will have to close up, for my night business does not pay, nor never has."

THE CARLISLE IN BAD LUCK.

Like Its Predecessors, the Ellis Island Boat Had Trouble.

The new Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle was put into the service regularly yesterday, relieving the Arizona. The Ellis Island boats Shackamaxon and Arizona, each in its day, acquired a name for ill luck. When not jamming into their piers or some other craft, they were often drifting helplessly about with rudder broken or engine out of gear. In view of this, no one was surprised when the new boat Carlisle, which it had been announced would make the trip to Ellis Island in eight minutes, took forty for her first regular trip at 4:30 yesterday morning.

The new boat is in reality not a new boat, but an assembly of different parts of old boats, boilers of one and engines of another, her crew say, and she belongs to the Brooklyn Annex Company. She was compiled, if the expression may be used, under plans approved by the Government, to meet the special requirements of the service, but she has a lean and hungry look, adornments none, and essentials of cheap appearance.

She made the Battery all right, and got away in good order, but there was a high wind in the bay, and the currents were strong. The trip back was slow. When she approached Ellis Island she struck the rack of her slip a glancing blow, made several caroms, and ended by swinging her stern around against the immigrant transport steamboat Hazel Kirke, which lay moored by a neighboring pier. It took some time to get out of the tangle. No damage was done, but two deck hands exclaimed: "The die is cast," and then they fell a-thinking.

When Battery boatmen heard of it, they chuckled and recalled the entertainment afforded by the antics of the old "Shack." Better things are really expected, however, of the new-comer, despite her bad beginning.

DISABLED VESSEL SIGHTED.

She May Have Been the Cabral from New Orleans.

The steamship Brooklyn City, which arrived yesterday from Bristol, England, reported that on Dec. 12, in latitude 51 degress 25 minutes, longitude 14 degrees, 13 minutes, she passed close under the stern of a disabled steamship, which she hailed. The reply gave the vessel's name, which sounded like "Caldy," bound from New Orleans for Liverpool. The steamer was under fore and aft canvas, and was making about 3 knots an hour. When asked if she needed any assistance, she replied, "No," and that she was making repairs to her machinery. She may have been the Cabral from New Orleans, Dec. 5.

The Brooklyn City on Dec. 20 sighted a double-peaked iceberg, 280 feet high and 300 feet long, in latitude 45 degrees 41 minutes, longitude 47 degrees 36 minutes. It was evidently the same berg seen by the Friesland on Dec. 12, sixty miles to the north, but melted to smaller dimensions. It was south of the westerly Winter track of steamships when seen by the Friesland, but is now south of the easterly track, the Brooklyn City having taken a southerly course.

During the month ice has been reported within a radius of 100 miles of the Flemish Cap by the steamships Corean, Halifax City, St. Helens, Delaware, Catalonia, and Majestic.

THINKS CARMEN WILL WIN.

Delegate Mahr's Report on the Strike—Cases in Court.

Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association reported yesterday to the Central Labor Union that the striking cabmen's chances of winning were excellent.

Mahr said that the union had managed to persuade three of the new drivers to go out on strike. He charged that the police sent to guard the company's stables were treated to bottles of whisky, and that money was given to them. Then he complained that three of the driver pickets had been arrested for daring to call the new drivers scabs.

Two of the cabmen pickets who were arrested on Saturday for interfering with the new drivers were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. One was James Mackel, who was fined $3. The other picket, Charles Henning, of 209 Amsterdam Avenue, was fined $10.

Three stables of the company were open for business in Thirty-second Street, in Twelfth Street, and in Forty-fifth Street. No interferences with the new drivers were reported during the day.

For the Children of the Stage.

An entertainment consisting of a concert and Christmas festival for the edification of the little children of the stage was given last night at Tony Pastor's Theatre by a committee of prominent actresses, of which "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge is President. The stage was under the direction of Mrs. E. L. Fernandez. The house was well filled. Many well-known members of the profession occupied boxes. The performance of the children was excellent. When the show was over, the little folks were formed in line and marched past Mr. Pastor, who presented to each an envelope containing a new one-dollar bill, the gift of a friend, he said. Then they went to the basement of Tammany Hall, where supper was served. After the banquet the Christmas presents were distributed in the grand hall, and a dance followed.

Couldn't Find Her Home.

Annie Kutzi, thirteen years old, poorly dressed, was found yesterday at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street by a policeman. She was unable to speak English and was taken to Headquarters. There she told an interpreter that she lived with her sister somewhere in Grand Street, but she said that she could not remember the number. She was taken to Grand Street, but two trips up and down the street did not recall to her the house. She was taken back to Police Headquarters.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1897

IT WILL MEET IN ALBANY A WEEK FROM WEDNESDAY.

Adoption of a Charter for Greater New York the Matter of Prime Importance—Proposed Changes in the Excise Law—Opposition to Corporations.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The Legislature of 1897 will be called together Jan. 6. The Republicans in the two houses number three to each Democrat, and this alone is a feature that has never been witnessed in the political history of the State. The construction of the upper body—the Senate—is thirty-six Republicans and fourteen Democrats, the Independent Republican of last year, Senator Coggeshall, having reaffiliated with the regular organization. All of the Democrats come from below the Harlem. There are twenty-four lawyers, three real estate men, two saloon keepers, one farmer, two physicians, two grocers, a banker, and a journalist.

In the Assembly there are 114 Republicans, 35 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican—Fred. Robbins of Allegany. There are 51 new members. Of the 35 minority members, 22 are members of Tammany. Forty-nine of the members are lawyers and 20 farmers, the latter showing a gain over 1896 of 8.

The Organization.

The Republicans of the Senate and Assembly will hold their caucuses in their respective assemblage rooms on the evening of the 5th of January, and the Democrats will hold theirs upon the same night in the committee rooms of the Senate and Assembly. It is said that in the Senate caucus an attempt will be made to turn down the present incumbent of the office of President pro tem., Timothy E. Ellsworth, and substitute Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego. It is hardly believed that this move will be successful, and it may not even gather the dignity of coming before the caucus.

In the Democratic Senatorial caucus it is predicted an endeavor will be made to turn out of office the present leader, Jacob A. Cantor, because of his failure to indorse the National silver Democratic nominees. As Senator Cantor has been elected for three years, it is believed that the scheme will not be carried out, although Senator McCarren is named as his probable successor, while Senator Foley of New York is also mentioned.

The Assembly caucus of Republicans will be very tame, because the majority of the officers to be selected have been chosen, and are on a prepared slate that will merely be approved. In the Democratic caucus there will be the usual complimentary nominations, and, of course, no friction because of that fact. Daniel E. Finn of New York will probably get the leadership.

Committee Chairmen.

In the Senate the Chairmen of the leading committees probably will not be changed. In the Assembly the designation of the several big committees has been outlined about as follows: Ways and Means, carrying with it the leadership, Fred Nixon; Cities, George Austin; Judiciary, Robert Scherer of Albany; Canals, Hill of Erie; Insurance, Husted of Westchester; Codes, Horton of Wayne; Railroads, Eldridge of Warren; Gas, Adler of New York. There is said to be some friction over the heading of the Insurance Committee, the Republican organization having some objection to Mr. Husted, who claims the committee by virtue of last year's appointment. Mr. Husted is opposed in this desire to retain the place by Adler of New York, who prefers the place to that at present assigned him.

Greater New York.

Undoubtedly the bill that will consume the greatest amount of time in the Legislature during the Winter will be the Greater New York Charter bill, for the majority are not at all united as to what it should really contain, and it will have to be made the subject of caucus action. Senator Lexow, who has been the most active of the proponents of a new charter and the consummation of the great municipality, says:

"The charter will, I am sure, be satisfactory to every Republican and to a great many of the Democrats, and, that being so, I am sure there is no reason why it should not be hustled through the Legislature this session. In fact, it would be disastrous if it were not. The great question seems to be as to the creating of boroughs, but I believe that will be settled by making the divisions merely the legislative divisions without any definite borough government. We cannot postpone the coming elections, and the Greater New York will elect its Mayor at those elections."

Excise Legislation.

Next to the question of a charter for one of the greatest cities in the world comes the serious question of what amendments shall be made to the existing excise measure, known as the liquor tax laws, and the disposition and temper of those interested in it would indicate a bitter fight over every proposition. The foes of the measure, or certain parts of it, will present amendments which will make it less binding, while those in charge of it at the last session will ask that it be made more formidable. In addition to the friction that will naturally result from this situation there is a rather strained feeling that Senator Raines has assumed too much of a dictatorial attitude upon the measure, and the caucus may not accept all of his plans with the same meek spirit that it did last year.

On behalf of the majority, if Senator Raines shall continue to dictate, the amendments to be submitted will be of but three kinds—one to get rid of the numerous hotels started since the law went into effect, presumably for the purpose of evasion of the Sunday clause; one to make the penalties for evasions more severe and to give more power to the police authority to secure convictions, and one in some way to reach the clubs. On each one of these questions there will be a great deal of friction.

Corporations to be Attacked.

There is to be a vigorous attack upon corporations this year, if all the declarations of war by individual members are to be considered earnest. Senator Cantor will introduce a bill similar to that of last year, aimed especially at the Coal Trust, but applicable to all other trusts. There are to be innumerable bills relating to the cost of gas. Nearly every Assemblyman and Senator who has a city constituency is ready with one of these bills.

The usual bill for the reduction of telephone rates in cities will be introduced both from Brooklyn and Buffalo.

Cities of Second and Third Class.

It is probable the bills that last Winter failed to become laws and which provided under the new Constitution for charters for the cities of the second and third class will be reintroduced.

A great many special bills to provide for amendments to city charters as at present constituted will be introduced, but if the majority come to the decision to allow the uniform charters to go through, then these will only figure as possible suggestions for the new charters.

Pure Beer.

There will be an interesting and rather curious fight over proposed legislation relating to a beer standard for this State, and the brewers will be found divided over the matter. Last year at the close of the session, Senator Ford introduced a bill providing for a certain standard, but it was found to be too late to do anything more than have a few hearings. This year there have been added new features, and the agitation has reached such a stage that the State Board of Health has stepped in with a proposition in the matter. It proposes that the Legislature shall give it enough money to conduct an investigation of all the beers brewed and sold in this State, so that it may report back to the Legislature a standard for the use of brewers.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
The "Imperatrice" is the most artistic saver of space yet invented.

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STEINWAY & SONS, 107-111 E. 14th St.,
NEW YORK.

Ballot Law Changes.

There has been little or no criticism upon the present ballot law, and so very few changes are contemplated. Senator Raines will introduce an amendment at the instance of the commercial travelers and Washington officeholders that will allow residents of a city or town who are absent from their homes on the days of registration to put their names on the rolls and be entitled to vote on election day.

A bill is also contemplated similar to a law in Ohio limiting the expenses of candidates for election, so that the large sums now expended may be withheld from corrupting voters.

Appropriations.

The fact that the Raines liquor law has brought so much money into the treasury that there is a large balance for the year instead of a deficit, may lead to extravagance in appropriations, but the leaders declare that they will not authorize any excesses. About $800,000 is the amount that will be given for the completion of the Capitol, and the matter of purchasing a library site will be deferred until next year. Several armory projects have already been mentioned. The Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory at Buffalo will need some more money to continue, and the First Separate Company of Rochester will ask for an appropriation for a new armory. One hundred thousand dollars is the sum asked for this latter project.

Civil Service.

There are several proposed attacks upon civil service in contemplation, and there may be a vigorous fight over the matter. The civil service reformers are anxious to secure a law that will interpret the Constitutional provision relative to the civil service, while upon the contrary the foes of the system claim that they will make the examinations not so far-reaching as has been the custom, and put the selection of the questions into the hands of the heads of the offices affected. It is possible that the organization may step in and have the bills left in the various committees, and thus leave the standing of the law the same as it is now, but in any event there will be a three-cornered fight.

General Legislation.

Among the bills promised are these:

Providing for a better method of selecting expert testimony.

Allowing the selling of game for thirty days after the close season, and allowing the selling of quail during October.

Amending the anti-pool law so as to make it a misdemeanor instead of a felony to sell pools upon race tracks.

Providing for a Board of State Examiners in Optometry to be appointed by the Board of Regents.

Providing for a State Board of Examiners in barbering.

Providing more specific health laws regarding plumbing.

Providing for a State census prior to the Constitutional one, so that a new apportionment of Assembly districts may be made. It is contemplated to have this in 1899.

Limiting the height of buildings in all the cities of the State so that they shall not exceed more than 125 feet.

Special Legislation.

Matters noted for special legislation are as follows:

To provide free training and athletic grounds in New York City.

Allowing New York City to bond itself for a new Hall of Records.

Modifying the present regulations relative to tenement houses.

Restricting the purposes for which Fire Island may be used if it is sold to any individual.

Providing for the payment of drafted men.

Compelling the sewage of New Rochelle to be taken out of the bay.

FIRE ENGINES BLOCKADED.

Two Machines Stalled in the Snow While Responding to an Alarm.

A lamp exploded in the apartments of Z. Beatty, 1,472 Amsterdam Avenue, at 5:30 last evening. The building stands on a hill. An alarm was sent in, and Engine No. 37 started for the fire, but became stalled in the snow at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. By hard work the men and horses got the machine to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where it again became blocked. A horse was then borrowed from the Amsterdam Cable Company, and after a delay of twenty minutes the engine was brought to the scene of the fire. Engine No. 47 was blocked in a similar manner. Luckily the flames were easily extinguished.

To Further Chicago Platform.

A circular has been mailed to every Congressional district in the country from the headquarters of the Knights of Labor in Washington outlining a plan for the election of Congressmen favorable to the Chicago platform. The plan suggests the naming of a man in each county of each Congressional district to act as organizers, and the establishment of one or more local assemblies in each county to which a weekly record of the members of Congress on all bills affecting the interests of the people can be mailed. This method, it is believed by the general officers, will thoroughly discredit at home any member of Congress who is not in sympathy with the Chicago platform.

For St. Ignatius Loyola Church.

A sacred concert for the benefit of St. Ignatius Loyola Church was given at the Murray Hill Theatre last night. Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Farley were present, together with a large number of prominent clergymen. It is planned to raise the balance of the money necessary for the completion of the church at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The church will be finished by Easter Sunday and will be one of the finest in the city. Another entertainment had been given for the same purpose. The programme last night was excellent, and many of the best-known amateurs and professionals in the country took part in the concert.

Died While Out Driving.

Mrs. Jessie Deshay, forty-six years old, wife of Henry Deshay, a war veteran, went driving yesterday with two friends—J. Richards of 13 William Street and Mrs. McIntyre of 318 West Sixteenth Street. On entering Greenwood Cemetery, Mrs. Deshay was seized with a chill and died before an ambulance could be procured. It was said at the family residence that she suffered from heart trouble.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Europe were the following:

French Line steamship La Bretagne, from Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Curtis, Arnold Kaiser, Louis C. Richard, and Ernest Oppenheim.

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Prussia, from Hamburg—H. Alexander, A. L. Haase, and J. C. Beck.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The 11 A. M. train has been quickened, making the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes, due in Boston 4:40 P. M.—Adv.

M'LUCKIE AND LABOR MEN.

Some Would Not Indorse Him—Talk Against Platt Suppressed.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday Delegate Warner of the Machinists said that when he attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati he was told by President Garland of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers that ex-Burgess McLuckie of Homestead, who was raising money on the strength of credentials from the Central Labor Union, was a "fakir."

Some time ago McLuckie called on the Central Labor Union and claimed that he was the instigator of the charges against the Carnegie Iron Company for making defective steel plates for United States war vessels, and wanted to raise money to push the matter before Congress. The Central Labor Union subscribed $70 and gave him credentials commending him to all trade and labor organizations.

McLuckie started out, and then a communication came from P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, denouncing him as a fraud and saying that McGuire would call on the Central Labor Union with proofs. McGuire failed to keep his promise, but McLuckie came and succeeded in getting the Central Labor Union to indorse him again.

Delegate Warner said that, as he had been the mover of the resolution to indorse McLuckie, he would now move for its reconsideration because Mr. Garland was positive as to his information in regard to McLuckie.

Delegate McDermott strongly opposed the motion, and he asked that it be tabled. A hot discussion followed, and a delegate said that McLuckie claimed to have been shot twice in the lungs during the Homestead riots. Warner said he had been told that McLuckie had kept away from the riots altogether. Several delegates said that McLuckie had raised thousands of dollars, and there was no one to hold him to an accounting.

Delegate Daniel Harris of the Cigarmakers declared that it was not McLuckie who had brought the matter of the steel-plate frauds to Congress, but two workmen who got $40,000 as part of the fines.

Harris told some new facts about the big strike. He said that when the militia was sent to Homestead the strikers held a mass meeting to consider whether they should fight the soldiers. A resolution was adopted to fight, but wiser counsels prevailed.

The meeting referred the whole McLuckie matter for investigation to the committee that had been appointed to assist the ex-Burgess.

Delegate Armstrong of the Electrical Workers tried to attack Joseph H. Choate's candidacy to the United States Senate. He said that an eminent lawyer who did not know of the existence of a city ordinance requiring that carriage lamps should be lit at night ought not to go to the United States Senate.

"Oh, you are talking politics, and politics is forbidden here," cried a delegate.

"Platt is a bad man, and I'd vote against him any day in the week, while Choate is a real gentleman," exclaimed another delegate.

The Chairman suppressed both Armstrong and the other delegate who had talked against Mr. Platt.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK, fair weather, temperature about zero Monday morning, followed by rapid rise in temperature Monday night, northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, AND DELAWARE, fair weather, warmer Monday afternoon and Tuesday, southeasterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA, fair Monday, not so cold Monday afternoon, warmer Tuesday, easterly winds, shifting to southerly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair weather, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, easterly winds, slightly warmer in northwest portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly colder Monday morning, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy weather, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, generally fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, cloudy, followed by fair, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, southeasterly winds, warmer.

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, generally fair and warmer Monday, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer Monday afternoon and Tuesday, fresh to brisk southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer, brisk southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair during the day, with warmer, brisk to high southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair Monday, followed by increasing cloudiness, warmer, brisk southwesterly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, partly cloudy weather, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, continued warm, southerly to westerly winds Monday. MINNESOTA, generally fair Monday, warmer in southern portion, southerly to westerly winds. COLORADO, generally fair weather, southerly to westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair weather, warm, southerly to westerly winds, probably colder Tuesday. NORTH DAKOTA, fair Monday, warmer in southeast portion, probably colder Tuesday, westerly winds. WYOMING, partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds. MONTANA, increasing cloudiness, probably local showers Monday afternoon or night, colder Monday night, westerly winds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE PUBLIC HEARING.—There will be public hearing by New York Harbor Line Board in Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, 11:30 A. M. December 28, 1896, to consider question of change in existing harbor lines in old channel Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek in vicinity Kingsbridge, New York. All persons interested are invited to be present and give their views. HENRY M. ROBERT, Col., Corps of Engineers, President of board.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Men's classes Mondays—Dodworth's new Minuet.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ELEVENTH AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JOHN A. KING, as sole surviving executor, &c., against JOHN R. GRAHAM, Jr., et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 6th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All those two certain lots of ground designated on a certain partition map of lands in the Sixteenth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the heirs of Cornelius Ray, deceased, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, dated November 29th, 1844, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the Numbers 505 (five hundred and five) and 506 (five hundred and six,) and which, together, are bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side or line of the Eleventh Avenue, where the same is intersected by the centre line of the block between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, running thence along said centre line westerly one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel to said westerly side of Eleventh Avenue forty-nine (49) feet four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches to the southerly side of lot Number 504 (five hundred and four) on said map; thence easterly along the southerly side of said Lot 504 (five hundred and four) one hundred (100) feet, to the westerly side or line of Eleventh Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly side or line of the Eleventh Avenue forty-nine feet four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches, to the place of beginning. Subject, however, to the covenants contained in a certain grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to Robert Ray and John A. King, as surviving executors of the last will and testament of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated June 15, 1838.—Dated New York, December 2d, 1896.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Plff's Attys., 54 Wall St., N. Y. d14-2aw3wM&Th&1a6

AT WANAMAKER'S
SOME REMARKS ABOUT
GREAT MERCHANDISING

No occasion to exploit stale news concerning this Store---enough that is fresh daily.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, New York County.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as general guardian, &c., plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. DE FOREST and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the eleventh day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain parcels of land, situated in the City of New York, and which are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Parcel One—All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which taken together are bounded as follows: Northerly by One Hundred and Forty-first Street, southerly by One Hundred and Fortieth Street, westerly by the Tenth Avenue, and easterly by Convent or New Ninth Avenue. Parcel Two—And also all those lots, pieces and parcels of land situated in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which taken together are bounded as follows: Northerly by One Hundred and Forty-first Street, southerly by One Hundred and Fortieth Street, westerly by Convent or New Ninth Avenue, and easterly by the line of land now or late of Jacob Mott. Being the same premises which had been conveyed to the said Paul Feierbend by three deeds, one from said William H. De Forest and wife, bearing even date with said mortgage, one from Oscar F. Shaw and wife, bearing date June 14, 1887, and one from John C. Shaw and wife, bearing date June 20, 1887, excepting rights to streets and avenues adjoining said lands, which said deeds were delivered simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage was given to secure a part of the purchase money in said deed expressed.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1896.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New York City.
d21-2aw3wM&S&ja11

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ELIZABETH FINNEY, Plaintiff, against MARY E. B. BYRNE, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated August 24th, 1896, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee named in such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, distant 72 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street; and running thence westerly, along Twenty-sixth Street, 28 feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue 148 feet 1 inch and ½ of an inch; thence easterly, parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, 28 feet; and thence northerly, and parallel with Tenth Avenue 148 feet 1 inch and ½ of an inch to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.
d28-2aw3wM&Th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERSON, ANN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Holcomb, Senior, William Holcomb, Junior, Edward Holcomb, Margaret McCool, John Rush, Elizabeth or Bessie Marks, Margaret Kane, Daniel Logue, Michael Logue, James Logue, Mary Ann McCool, wife of Michael McCool, John F. Lynch, the people of the State of New York, and also to all creditors generally of ANN ANDERSON, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution among the persons entitled thereto of the surplus moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of ANN ANDERSON, deceased, sold under the judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered on or about the 17th day of August, 1895, in the action in the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, in which John F. Lynch was plaintiff and Michael McCool and others were defendants, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
THEO. H. FRIEND, Attorney for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SEILEY, MARGARET JAY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John W. Seiley, Emma L. J. Gilmore, Helen Jay, commonly called Nellie Jay; Lucy Jay, Lillian Jay, Harry Jay, and all the other heirs at law and next of kin of MARGARET JAY SEILEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Philip Hornsey of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirty-first day of March, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Jay Seiley, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN M. STODDARD, Attorney for Proponent, 146 Broadway, New York City.
d7-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

HOLL, GEORGE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Holl, Balthaser Holl, Jean or Johannes Holl, Philip Holl, Margaretha Kühn, née Holl, Eva Leonhard, née Holl, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry Imhof of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighteenth day of May, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of GEORGE HOLL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HENRY C. BOTTY, Atty. for Petitioner, No. 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. n23-1aw6wM

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SHIELDS, LEWIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS N. SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. CAROLINE B. SHIELDS, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy13-1aw6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-1aw6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-1aw6mM

TOPP, ELISABETH OR ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, made the 9th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISABETH, otherwise known as ELIZABETH TOPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, 1896. FREDERICK A. BERGHANE, EMIL TOPP, Executors, &c., of Elisabeth, &c., Topp, deceased. HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. jy13-1aw6mM

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. MINNIE I. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City. jy27-1aw6mM

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—The Messiah, (Oratorio)—2:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Merchant of Venice—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:30.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend From India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Spendthrift—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Bunch of Violets—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—A Texas Steer—8:00.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Mefistofele—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.
WALLACK'S—In Gay New York—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1896.

MR. McKINLEY'S TARIFF POLICY.

A correspondent of The New York Tribune at Canton, Ohio, publishes in that journal some interesting and significant remarks about the attitude of Mr. McKinley toward the tariff question. An extra session of Congress, we are told, will be called "immediately after the inauguration," and the new "Administration bill will be introduced without delay." In the Senate "the real fight will come." A careful canvass shows that, "counting the Silver Republicans who will insist on a silver rider, those who will vote for the bill have not a sufficient majority to pass it. They must have a Republican Senator from Kentucky, and will need the assistance of one or two Democrats." Mr. McKinley "realizes" that he has enemies who will strive to "make his Administration a failure." The correspondent speaks as follows of the President-elect's dominating purpose and of the treatment which these enemies may expect:

> "He is absolutely convinced that the stringent business situation cannot now be bettered without the passage of a judiciously prepared revenue tariff bill. This bill will be prepared with an eye single to the good of the country, and not with a view of helping a particular class or industry, or with a political object. This bill the President-elect is sanguine will pass at the approaching extra session. If it does not bring the country relief at this opportunity, the next House is almost certain to be Democratic, and in that event Mr. McKinley's hands will be practically tied during his whole Administration. The dominant idea in his mind is to relieve the business pressure under which this country is suffering.
>
> "He has never been a fighter in politics, and yet he has given his friends, one and all, who have come here the impression that the bill in question must be passed or there will be war to the knife between the President and those who fight it. He is more intent on the passage of a tariff bill than anything else, and to gain this end he will become one of the most aggressive fighters who ever entered the White House, if that is necessary. He will give no quarter, nor ask any, until that bill passes. His Cabinet will be selected with the idea of forwarding the prospects of the bill, and everything he is doing to-day has its inspiration in that idea."

It will be observed that according to this statement, which appears to have been authoritatively "inspired," Mr. McKinley utterly ignores all propositions relating to currency reform and relies exclusively upon a revision of the tariff as the remedy for all the Nation's ills. It will also be noticed that he has in mind a judiciously prepared "revenue" tariff bill.

Mr. McKinley undoubtedly desires to promote the prosperity of his country. If it be now his purpose to procure the enactment of a "revenue" bill, his policy has recently undergone a change which distinctly improves it. Additional revenue is needed. The sum which is required could not be obtained by a revision of the tariff on "protective lines." The original McKinley tariff, if re-enacted now, would not yield revenue enough, nor would it yield as much as was collected under it when it was a statute. Industrial and commercial conditions have been changed since 1890-94. It is absurd for Mr. Dingley to say that from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000 can be added to the revenue by revising the present duties and taking wool and lumber from the free list.

The present tariff affords high protection in its dutiable schedules. An increase of these duties would not, as a rule, increase revenue, but in many instances would cut down the receipts. With respect to any revision of the present law (wool and lumber excepted) the protection principle and the revenue principle are diametrically opposed to each other. We do not understand that Mr. Dingley's committee—which is supposed to be in harmony with Mr. McKinley—is now making a "revenue" tariff bill. But if Mr. McKinley has decided that the revenue idea should be uppermost, the committee may yield to his wishes, or may make an effort in that direction. Will the clamoring protected interests and the contributors to the party's campaign fund permit the committee to disregard protection and to have in mind revenue alone?

If Mr. McKinley really has taken up the revenue idea, and has come to believe that "the stringent business situation can be bettered only by the passage of a revenue tariff bill," why should he insist upon a revision of the entire tariff, when the end can be attained without such a revision? Why should he invite a doubtful contest in a doubtful and dangerous Senate, and provoke "a war to the knife" with some members of his own party, possibly, when it is practicable to replenish the Treasury without running these risks of bitter warfare and disastrous defeat? We cannot understand how Mr. McKinley can think that business interests would be served and that prosperity would be promoted by such a war over the tariff as he foresees. Has business ever been assisted and made profitable by such contests? If he really longs to give his country peace and prosperity—and we think he does—why should he not advise his followers to procure additional revenue by two or three simple temporary taxes, and to let the protective tariff alone for the present, thus avoiding any "war to the knife" which might wreck his Administration and could not fail to injure our industries and trade?

THOSE "BOROUGH BOARDS."

The provisions of the Greater New York charter defining the functions of what have been spoken of as "borough boards" are not contained in the chapters which have been already submitted by the Committee on Draft, but the committee's report gives a complete idea of the composition of the "boards" and a general idea of their purpose. There is a complete change from the plan of the preliminary draft of last Summer, and there are no "borough boards" provided for, but certain "Boards of Local Improvements," one for each Senate district and part thereof included in the future city.

There are to be but five boroughs, Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, each including the territory implied in the name, differing in extent and population, but corresponding in the main with existing "civil divisions." This is much better than the artificial division of the preliminary draft, and is largely for administrative convenience under the central authority of the whole city. Each borough is to elect a President, to whom all applications for local improvements must be made, and he will lay the application before a "Local Board," to consist of himself as President of the borough and the members of the Municipal Assembly from the Senate district in which the improvements are to be made. This refers to improvements to be paid for by assessment upon property benefited, and there would be twenty-two of these local boards in the entire city.

If the majority of property owners favor a proposed improvement the local board will transmit the record of the proceedings to the Municipal Assembly, which may levy the assessment and order a contract to be made for the work whenever one-third of the assessment is paid in. If a majority of the property owners do not favor it, or there is a failure to pay one-third of the assessment, the local board refers the matter to the Board of Public Improvements of the city, which may decide against proceeding with it or may recommend that the improvement be made in the general public interest. Then, also, the final action rests with the Municipal Assembly. The local board has no power to decide anything, and has no control over the execution of work. There is, in fact, no division or localizing of actual governmental power.

Another function of the local boards mentioned in the report is that of "furthering good order, peace, good morals, and good government in the neighborhoods of their districts not by vesting them with any separate or controlling power over these subjects, but to such an extent that they may aid the police, the judiciary, the officers of charity, or of the Street Department by calling their attention to whatever requires their action." This "moral or supervisory duty in aid and in reminder of public officers," the committee says, "has proved of great benefit in foreign cities, where the system is carried to a much further extreme" than is proposed here. But it adds that if the members of the local board should "prove derelict in these agencies, the duty and the dominion of the general government will remain all the same." It will be observed that nothing at all remains of the "borough boards" originally proposed by the De Witt sub-committee.

JUSTICE PRYOR ON "SUNDAY."

We do not know the provisions of the law under which Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court finds it his duty to deny the application of a Hebrew association for a certificate of incorporation. We have no doubt that the Justice has kept strictly within his view of the law, has used only the discretion derived therefrom, and used it as he believed it to be his duty. But apparently the law, as he interprets it, makes the granting of a certificate of incorporation in this class of cases depend upon the personal opinion of the particular Justice applied to whether the course to be followed by the association is "laudable." If that is "good law," it is hardly good policy. The right to a certificate of incorporation should depend solely on conditions fairly defined and easily understood. What a Judge may personally think "laudable" is not a definite condition and is not even to be guessed at with any certainty. The present instance shows it. If we had been asked whether Judge Pryor would consider it laudable for an association of persons of any recognized religion to hold its annual meeting on Sunday, we should certainly have said: "Yes. Why not?" It appears that we should have guessed wrongly.

We do not think we misunderstand Justice Pryor's position. Referring to the clause providing for annual meetings on the second Sunday of January, he says: "The question is not whether such meetings on Sunday are illegal, but whether they should be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court. A thing may be lawful and yet not laudable." And he proceeds to give his reasons for not "approving" such meetings, concluding with this one: "Because the holding of corporate meetings on Sunday is contrary to the public policy of the State, if not to the letter of its law, I decline to approve this certificate." Here is an admission that the "holding of corporate meetings on Sunday" may not be contrary to the "letter of the law." So far as we can make out, therefore, the Justice at best is doing only what he thinks that the law permits him to do in refusing the certificate he referred to. He does not assert that the law compels him to do so.

It is not a matter of any great importance, perhaps, whether this particular association, formed "to promote the strict observance of and adherence to such customs, laws, usages, and rites of the orthodox Hebrew religion or faith" as are not unlawful, should be allowed to hold its annual meeting on a Sunday. But it seems to us of some importance that when such an association asks for incorporation it should be able to find in the law the specific conditions on which it may hope to get the right. It should not fail because of an individual Justice's personal opinion as to what it is or is not laudable to do on Sunday. And, apart from this fault in the law as Justice Pryor interprets it, we think it unfortunate that a Justice of the Supreme Court should take a view of this question which is, to say the least, not a broad one. If the Christian Sabbath is not disturbed for the faithful by the various things now freely permitted, it is not likely to be disturbed by the transactions of an association assembled in their own rooms to perform the business pertinent to an annual meeting of the sort described in the application. Moreover, Sabbath observance of the strict sort imposed by Justice Pryor is as a matter of cold fact accepted formally only by a small minority of a minority of professing Christians and practiced by only a minority of those who accept it.

THE CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

The announcement is now made that the Capitol at Albany is inadequate to the purposes for which it has been built and that it will be necessary to erect an additional building for the uses of the State Library, and possibly of the Court of Appeals. This declaration should be viewed with great suspicion. In the minds of the politicians of the State the Capitol has been for twenty-five years a pretext for spending the public money. It has been so successfully worked that for these twenty-five years not far from twenty millions have been spent upon it. It is impossible to tell how much value the State has received for its money. The probability is that the building could be duplicated for about a quarter of what it has cost, the other three-quarters being, not necessarily stealings, but wastes and leakages inseparable from the political management of a great public work, especially of a public work constructed under the eyes of the legislators, who were asked, year by year, for appropriations to carry on the construction and of whom a great many were mainly anxious to find out in what way and to what extent they could take toll of the appropriations.

Not that it would be desirable to duplicate the building. The original plan, which is still in essentials the plan of the completed building, was very faulty and entailed much waste and inconvenience, and the building will remain a wasteful and inconvenient structure. Although undoubtedly it contains some of the most impressive architecture to be seen in this country and much of the work is of high interest to architectural students, the artistic quality of the work is curiously various and unequal, and nobody would think of saying that the building as a whole, according to the latest designs for the completion of it, will be architecturally successful.

But at all events the end of it is in sight and there seems to be no way in which the politicians can protract the construction of it much longer. It is just at this juncture that the complaint comes that the building will be inadequate when it is finished and that it will be necessary forthwith to open up another channel of expenditure of the public money upon another building in Albany which will cost nobody knows how much and be under construction nobody knows how long.

This proposition ought to be resisted promptly and with vigor. It seems that the present exigency arises from the encroachment of the Senate upon the space set apart for the library and the Regents of the university. Such an encroachment ought not to be permitted. There are, no doubt, inequalities in the apportionment of space in the Capitol, and Gov. Black would do a public service if, at the beginning of his term, he should appoint a competent and disinterested agent to examine into these and recommend a remedy for them. But, however that may be, the people of the State will not hear with patience that the Capitol that has been under construction for twenty-five years and cost $20,000,000 is obsolete as soon as it is done and that it will be necessary to signalize its completion by beginning a new "public calamity."

AROUND THE SOUTH POLE.

Why has Dr. Frederick A. Cook determined to undertake a voyage of exploration in the antarctic regions? We know very well how the professional explorer will answer the question. That thirst for discovery that has covered the thickets of Africa with the footprints of man and has sent him within an eight-hour express-train trip of the north pole impels him irresistibly to attack the icy mysteries of the antarctic continent. Practical men, whose judgment is unbiased by any special enthusiasm for bringing new shores within the mapmaker's ken, will probably look for no practical results from the expedition—that is, for no substantial addition to our present knowledge of the region about the south pole. In the first place, it is excessively difficult of exploration, being remote from any possible base of supplies and the continent itself being a frozen waste that makes Greenland seem a luxuriant and inviting garden by comparison. Then there is not much to know, except that there is plenty of ice, many volcanoes, no animals, and no plant life. That we know already.

Gen. A. W. Greely has lately summed up our scant knowledge of antarctic geographical and physical conditions. The Dutchman, Dirk Gewitz, was the first sailor that ever took his ship to the verge of the antarctic circle. He discovered the South Shetland Islands in 1599, and the weather, not his own will, drove him there. Capt. Cook, in 1773, first crossed the circle. The continent land was discovered by Capt. N. B. Palmer of Connecticut in 1821. The hardships or the barrenness of antarctic explorations may be correctly judged from the fact that the "record" of nearest approach to the pole still belongs to Sir James C. Ross, who, as long ago as 1843, reached 78 degrees 11 minutes south latitude, the highest point yet attained. In enterprises considered to be worth engaging in "records" are not allowed to reach that age. Murray of the Challenger expedition estimated the area of the continent at three and one-half million square miles. But the "continent" appears to be a rim of land containing a polar sea. Ice and lava are its chief products. Ross sailed for 450 miles along a perpendicular sea wall of ice 1,000 feet thick, and the table bergs that break off the wall are sometimes miles in extent. Each year's snowfall in that zero temperature adds to the thickness of the ice cap that covers the land, establishing conditions like those which prevailed all over the Northern Hemisphere in the glacial age, when the ice was a mile thick over the top of Mount Washington.

The physical geography and natural history of the country are set forth by Gen. Greely:

> "The antarctic, then, is a continental land unique in the world. Its desolate shores, rarely approachable under most favorable conditions, are laved by an ocean the richest on the globe in its marine life—animal and vegetable. Seals and whales in incredible numbers abound in its waters, and countless seabirds cover with nests and eggs the few favored land spots which are free from snow during the brief, comfortless Summer. It is a continent where abounds no land animal life, either mammals, birds, insects, spiders, or reptiles. No mammal exists within 600 miles of its borders. It is also devoid of land vegetation, (except the lowest forms of cellular tissue, lichens, which have been found in two places only,) having neither ferns, flowering plants, shrubs, nor trees.
>
> "Here, however, nature displays her forces on a scale elsewhere unknown. Over the millions of square miles of this austral continent ceaselessly continues a titanic struggle between the opposing ancient elements of fire and water. In vain the volcanoes pour forth streams of molten lava and shoot upward pillars of fire. Welcoming the lava as a protecting, non-conducting covering of its lower strata of flowing glaciers, the continental ice cap resistlessly advances, certain that in time, when the processes of erosion have lowered the elevation of the volcanic craters, its countless, tiny snowflakes will quench the apparently unextinguishable fires that now shake from end to end the Continent of Antarctica."

As interior exploration of such a land of horrors is both useless and impossible, the most Dr. Cook can hope to accomplish is to extend our knowledge of the exterior coast line of the continent. The actual, final conquest of the riddle of the pole will not be achieved until man shall have devised some marine behemoth that will rip its way to the ninetieth degree, or some vehicle that will carry him there over the ice and sea or through the air. The Fram was manifestly not up to the work, though she was a first-rate houseboat for arctic pleasuring in all sorts of weather. The north pole will doubtless be the first to yield up its unviolated privacy, because it is so much easier to get a good base for the expedition. Still, it is conceivable that Dr. Cook may find a break in the antarctic ice cap through which he will sail, with a wildly beating heart, across an open sea right up to the point where longitude vanishes, east, west, and south are no more, and the northward way is the only way.

Mr. William E. Dodge, who speaks with authority, says of the Business Men's Convention, in Indianapolis, Jan. 12: "After a full discussion in a fair spirit, it is not intended that any plan shall be formulated and urged at the time, but that a carefully selected and expert commission shall be appointed, who shall give as much time as is needed to ascertain facts and to present to the country well-digested and carefully considered plans for an entire reorganization of our present unfortunate methods." This plan is a singularly sensible one. The reorganization of our currency system can only be made by Congress. Congress will, in the long run, be guided by public opinion. Public opinion to be effective must be educated, and this is an admirable way to educate it. No one doubts that the majority of the people will finally come to the view that is deliberately formed and clearly defined by the business men of the country.

The speech of Cecil Rhodes at the public dinner given to him on his departure from Cape Colony breathes a spirit of sincere impenitence. It is plain that, although the orator has disavowed complicity in Jameson's raid, he will not disavow the project of making South Africa British without the least regard to the rights either of "natives" or of Boers who may happen to have prior possession. His allusion to the "unctuous rectitude" of stay-at-home Britons was not intended to be complimentary, but it really was so. It is quite true that the British Empire has not been extended by Sunday school teachers. At the same time, it is well that the moral line should be drawn somewhere, and if the British public draws it so as to exclude Mr. Cecil Rhodes's methods, the fact is creditable to the British public.

Each Senator and Representative, while at home during the holiday recess, should ask his constituents who are business men what they do when they find their revenue less than their current outlay. Every successful man will reply that he begins by cutting down expenses until times are better. There is no wiser way to deal with a deficit.

One thing is plainly required as to the gas companies—a permanent expert commission charged with the duty of thorough investigation as to the quality of the service, the relative prices charged, and the actual cost to the manufacturers. Such a commission need have no powers of regulation or of interference, but it should have ample power to ascertain all the facts, should publish them periodically, and, when required by the authorities, should be appointed without regard to politics and should be well paid.

There is a lesson in the recent collision at Allentown, Penn., for those who desire to procure the repeal of statutes which forbid the joint use of level crossings by trolley cars and steam cars. In spite of what seemed to be reasonable precautions, a trolley car could not be stopped until its front platform projected over the track of the steam road, and it was struck by a steam train moving at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The trolley motorman was killed and four passengers in his car were injured. If the entire trolley car had been over the steam track, the passenger train on the steam road might have been derailed and the collision might have caused the loss of several lives. In States where laws exist which forbid the crossing of steam tracks at grade by trolley lines these statutes should be preserved, and in other States similar laws should be enacted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—This is the season when family gatherings are held, and sometimes the assembled relatives, after they have talked over old times for several hours, find topics of conversation so scarce that they are driven to amuse each other by playing harmless games. When these in turn begin to lose interest, the moment for conundrums has come, and, as most conundrums are extremely old, one that is quite new and not too easy often makes a great hit, and wins for the propounder an amount of glory by no means to be despised. Now in the letter just written, nominally to Senator Pavey, by a legislator named Adler there is material out of which any ingenious nephew or cousin can construct a most beautiful problem of this sort, a real "old sticker," indeed, and its "answer," when revealed, is sure to elicit shouts of laughter. Perhaps the conundrum should take some such form as this: "What man is it who for profundity, erudition, culture, and statesmanship is the peer of all, and second to none, in the Empire State?" After the short list of names to whose owners that eloquent description applies has been rehearsed, and everybody has "given it up," Mr. Adler's letter, clipped from a newspaper, should be passed around. His solution of the enigma is warranted to provide general hilarity for at least half an hour in any family respectable enough to give a holiday party.

—The letter in which a London publisher complained about the "prevalance" of misspelled words in the manuscripts submitted to him has excited considerable discussion in England. Apparently the phenomenon to which he called attention is one of whose existence there is no doubt, for no inclination is manifested to deny that orthographic eccentricity does characterize a surprisingly large number of latter-day Englishmen, and the efforts of those who write on the subject are devoted wholly to explaining the causes of this "epidemic." Among the theories put forward perhaps the most interesting is that of The Edinburgh Scotsman, which lays the whole blame on us poor ignorant Americans and our demoralizing influence on our transatlantic cousins. The latter, it seems, would be all right if we did not insist on writing "honor" for "honour," "plow" for "plough," "offense" for "offence," and, most flagrant of all, "filter" for "philtre." Books containing these wicked innovations find their way to England, and "the introduction of the element of variety into an arbitrary system is like the letting out of waters." The Britishers get confused in their minds at seeing the same word printed in two ways, their respect for "authority" is weakened, and sooner or later they take to spelling as they pronounce, which is, of course, the same as saying that they misspell about one word out of every ten. This is certainly an ingenious explanation; possibly it is an amusing one as well.

—There was a volcanic eruption of much violence, last September, on the Island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile, and it has been rumored in seafaring circles ever since that the so-called home of Robinson Crusoe had disappeared beneath the waves. The story is now repeated by a Captain who has just arrived at San Francisco, and though he does not speak from personal knowledge, he says that several ships, whose officers he knows, have sailed directly through the place where Juan Fernandez once rose from the sea. There is nothing at all incredible in the story, and if it turns out to be true, perhaps the much more interesting little island of Tobago may have a chance to establish in the popular mind its just claim to be regarded as the abode of Defoe's hero. As a matter of strict fact, there never was an original of Robinson Crusoe. Alexander Selkirk's lonely stay on the islet in the Pacific did, indeed, suggest to the great romancer the task which he accomplished so marvelously well, but he used hardly anything of Selkirk's brief narrative, and being unable to get a good description of Juan Fernandez, he obtained from sea Captains whom he met exact details as to the topography of Tobago, and its animal and vegetable productions. With this material he constructed his tale. There is a little colony of Englishmen on the island now, and it has regular mails and other civilized institutions. Much of its scenery is surprisingly like that described in Defoe's pages, and more than half the people living there will point out with absolute good faith the exact point where each of Crusoe's adventures took place.

PERSONAL.

—Charles Bennett and Mrs. Lucy Townsend have for some years been living within a few miles of each other near Clayton, Mich. Last week they discovered that they were brother and sister. Mr. Bennett is ninety years old, and Mrs. Townsend is only a few years younger. They were separated in very early childhood, and neither had heard of the other since 1816. This reunion of long-parted relatives probably breaks the record for such events, and that a brother and sister should meet by accident after a separation of eighty years is certainly remarkable. He would be a bold novelist who introduced in any book not frankly romantic an incident so improbable.

—The Philadelphia Record credits to John H. Fow—evidently a man of mark, but whose fame, it must with humiliation be confessed, has not reached us—the telling of a truly admirable story about two rival contractors, Casey and Murphy, who were putting up rows of houses on different sides of a down-town street. One afternoon Murphy discovered that he was running short of bricks, and that the men would have to knock off work for the rest of the day unless a fresh supply could be obtained. Now, Casey, on the other side of the street, was well supplied with bricks, and his men were working like beavers. So Murphy went over to Casey and said: "Dan, O'ive run out o' bricks. Lind me th' loan av about foive hun'erd an' O'ill give thim back to ye to-morrer." But Casey was in a bad humor, and he wouldn't lend a single brick. "O'ill git aven wid yer fur that, Dan Casey," said Murphy, and he went back to his men. "Min," said he, "we're short o' bricks. Now, Casey's min are wurkin' stiddy, but if we don't git some av his bricks we'll have ter knock off. So do yez all sthay here, while Oi go up above in this buildin', an' when Oi yell three questions to yez, do yez all answer 'Yis.' D'ye see?" "All roight, boss," said the men, so Murphy went up into the unfinished house, and yelled: "Are yez all down there, min?" "Yis," replied the men. "Are yez all wurkin'?" "Yis." "Do yez all belong to the A. P. A.?" "Yis." And in two minutes the 500 bricks came over.

—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, addressing the Virginia Historical Society at its annual meeting in Richmond last week, discussed at some length the inadequacy, the absurdity, almost, of "United States of America" as a name for the greatest of republics. He said that in reality it was a phrase, not a name, and the impossibility of making an adjective out of it had resulted in leaving the citizens of this country without any really accurate designation to distinguish them, geographically, from the inhabitants of Canada, Mexico, Central America, or any of the many lands in the Southern Continent. "What we want," he said, "is a sign of our identity. We want utterance for our nationality. We want a watchword more national than that of States, more powerful than that of party. We want the means of proclaiming by one work our union into one Nation. We desire to see written on the pages of the world's history one name, in which no other people shall have part or lot; that shall signify to the Old World the great Republic beyond the seas; a word that shall represent the idea of a united and homogeneous people; that shall be associated with our history and progress; that shall rest upon our flag, and go with our advancing eagles. There never before has been a nation of any consequence in the world without its own appropriate, distinctive name. The great nations that have hitherto arisen have made their names a spell in story." Prof. Tyler said that it was now too late to call our country "Columbia," as that word had been appropriated by another nation. He saw no likelihood that Irving's suggestion of "Alleghania," the "Fredonia" of Francis Liebe, or the "Freeland" of Samuel Latham Mitchell would ever be adopted, or that the others proposed, like "Appalachia," "Washington," "Vesperia," "Cabotia," and "Vineland," had any better chance of acceptance. The only thing to do, he concluded, was to establish our claim to the words "America" and "American," already practically admitted by other nations, by being "so wise, so true, so high-minded, so pure-hearted, so morally courageous, so strong in self-restraint and in all civic virtue, so profoundly and magnanimously religious, so genuine, and so efficient in all the things that make for the highest and best life of this world and of all worlds," that the part will have a right to be called by a name which strictly applies only to the whole.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

War.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Two bloody wars of every three, history through, were brought on by ambitious politicians and unprincipled adventurers.

The Federal Constitution.

From The Troy Press.

Now is a good time, a most opportune time, for American citizens to study that wonderful instrument, the Constitution of the United States.

A New Standard Now.

From the Portland Oregonian.

Sherman would have been a good Secretary of State for Harrison. Now he and the times have changed. He would not shine after Olney.

Music.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

There's more genuine music in a little tin horn blown by a rosy-cheeked boy than there is in a whole opera troupe. But you must look at it from the right point of view.

Work for Convicts.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

Farms large enough to raise food for the convicts might be operated with their labor, to which no one could reasonably object. Roadmaking is the true solution of the convict problem.

Right Names.

From The Chicago Record.

The time is coming when the spirit of courtesy will give out, and then the euphemism which characterizes recklessly bad banking as "ill-advised business methods" will be dropped.

Variety Wanted.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

It has leaked out that there is no desire among those directing the inauguration arrangements at Washington to have the National Guard of Pennsylvania, 8,000 rank and file, in line in the inaugural procession. It is complained the monotony of our bluecoats, taking an hour in passing, interferes with the grandeur of the pageant. In lieu of the Pennsylvania warriors, it is suggested 8,000 Ohio office seekers be substituted.

The Western Bank Failures.

From The Chicago Post.

There is really no occasion for rejoicing on the part of the silverites. If their system of finance would have covered up such methods it is not a good system, and no blame can attach to the system that exposes them.

Prompt Settlements.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It seems to be the fashion this year for Governors-elect to announce their appointments before they are inaugurated, or, in other words, to pay their debts before they are due.

The Razor-Back Finds a Eulogist.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

There is no doubt that the razor-back instead of being made the butt of newspaper wit, especially at East and West, is, when cultivated, much better for ham and strips than the mammoth porker that "lards the lean earth," and is probably wallowing in degeneration as well as grease.

"No Political Significance."

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

It might be a great relief to Major McKinley if somebody would call on him and discuss politics. According to the newspaper dispatches, no one who visits him nowadays says a word to him about political matters. And the Major always has taken a lively interest in such things.

Privateers.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Has it occurred to the gentlemen of the war party that the Spanish Navy is not the only thing to be thought of in reckoning up the risks? Years ago this country refused to become a party to the anti-privateering agreement, and we have some merchant ships still sailing the seas—not anywhere near so many as we used to have, to be sure, but enough of them to be worth considering.

A Most Helpful Man.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

No man or cause ever regarded the help which came from the late Henry L. Pierce as a hampering obligation. His was the welcome privilege of giving—that was the simple and genuine basis of his benefactions. Faith in his disinterestedness was absolute. It was Mr. Pierce who saw that Charles Sumner had a needed $5,000 which enabled the suffering statesman to make a trip to Europe in search of health.

Church Fairs.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

The Rev. E. M. Poteat, in his opposition to fairs at his church, is only a little ahead of a general movement in all churches, tending toward the abolishment of this form of combined amusement and money making. There are arguments in favor of church fairs, but we don't know what they are. However, it must be said, in justice to the church fair as an institution, that it has been greatly improved in the last few years, so that the lottery and the grab-bag are to be found only in the funny papers.

The President.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

That peculiarly "independent" metropolitan newspaper, The Chicago Times-Herald, complains of Cleveland's "lofty independence." We have set this trait in Cleveland down to his credit. We have believed, and we still believe, that the man's lofty independence and no less lofty honesty and courage have made him, in some respects, the greatest of all the Presidents and the savior of his country's honor, as Washington saved her liberties and Lincoln her territorial integrity and greatness. Cleveland is "a President every inch." He has, beyond doubt, "run his office." All honor to him for that.

The South Must Do It.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

We of the South are as desirous of honest elections as any people on earth can be. We know what dishonest elections cost us. We know what is the problem we have to face. No one can settle it for us. If any one attempts it we will have to find a way of thwarting the effort—not that we do not want to get rid of dishonest elections, but because we want to preserve our liberties. All we ask is to be let alone. We will do what is right and what will be good for us, for the negroes, and for the whole country; but we must do it ourselves, and there must be no force bill—not even a measure that looks like a force bill.

Sex of Thieves.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Why is it that nine-tenths of the shoplifters arrested during the holiday season, and at all other times of the year, for that matter, are women? Are the women more dishonest than men? Nobody will admit that they are. It must be that men are better able to withstand temptation. The nicknacks displayed on bargain days have no attractions for the average man, and even though he were a thief at heart he would not take the trouble to steal trifles such as are dear to the heart of nearly every woman. Still the men arrested for stealing far outnumber the women who are accused of similar crimes, and that ought to be a satisfaction to the gentler sex.

Restaurants Increasing in This City.

From The Hotel Gazette.

On Jan. 1, 1896, there were, it was estimated, 1,000 restaurants of all grades and varieties in New York City. There were at that time 362 hotels, each with a restaurant attachment, and there were, in addition, 349 restaurants licensed to sell liquors with meals. This included the table d'hôte restaurants, but not the dairies or the temperance restaurants, which two classes added, brought up the total to about 1,000. In every part of New York of late, and more especially since Oct. 1, restaurants have been starting up. There are now, it is computed, at least 1,250 restaurants of all kinds in New York—25 per cent. more than the number at the beginning of the year. One reason offered in explanation of the increase is that many New York men and women find it no longer practicable to go home for meals. A [illegible] plausible explanation is found, perha[illegible] the fact that under the Raines law, f[illegible] lunches have been done away with, an[illegible] former patrons of free lunches have turne[illegible] their attention to the regular restaurants when they are hungry.

All the News That's Fit to Print.

From The Washington Pathfinder.

"All the news that's fit to print" is the motto used by The New York Times, one of the few clean daily newspapers. The Times recently offered a one-hundred-dollar prize for a better motto. The prize was awarded last week to D. M. Redfield of New Haven, Conn., for this motto: "All the world's news, but not a school for scandal." But it was not adjudged better than the motto now in use.

A Perfect Christmas Number.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

The New York Times supplement for Sunday, Dec. 20, 1896, (a Christmas number in reality,) is the finest newspaper supplement ever published in the United States. It is a perfect Christmas number.

A CHICAGO BANK CLOSES

THE ATLAS NATIONAL WILL GO OUT OF BUSINESS TO-DAY.

All Its Depositors Will Be Paid on Demand by the Clearing House—Assets Fully Equal the Liabilities.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Atlas National Bank will not open its doors to-morrow morning, its officers having decided to go out of business.

The Clearing House Committee will advance money enough to pay all claims in full, so the depositors will lose nothing. The officers of the bank to-night issued the following statement to the public:

"Owing to the continued ill health of the President of this bank, it has been decided to close its business. No deposit will be received hereafter, but all depositors will be paid in cash on demand. Depositors and correspondents are requested to present their claims for balances due them before Jan. 1 next, so far as may be possible.

"Atlas National Bank, W. C. D. Grannis, President; S. W. Stone, Cashier."

The Clearing House Committee also issued the following: "The Atlas National Bank having decided to retire from business, the Clearing House Committee has made an examination of its affairs, and on its report the associated banks of the city have decided to advance the amount needed to pay its depositors in full, as shown by its books Dec. 26, 1896, without waiting to convert its assets into cash. The amount required to be advanced will not exceed $600,000. The bank will not receive any deposits from date. Checks on it will be settled through the Clearing House, as usual.

"Isaac G. Lombard, L. J. Gage, Orson Smith, C. I. Blair, E. G. Keith, Clearing House Committee."

The bank made a statement of its condition Oct. 6, which provoked a good deal of unfavorable comment, because it showed its cash resources only equal to 23 per cent. of its deposits, while the law requires 25 per cent. It also showed more than 10 per cent. of the bank's capital, surplus, and undivided profits in real estate and real estate mortgages.

The bank's last statement, issued Dec. 17, after the failure of the National aBnk of Illinois, showed on the surface, at least, a heroic attempt to get the bank into better condition. Loans had been cut down more than $650,000. The real estate account had been reduced $38,000, and cash resources had been increased $268,000. Meantime, however, deposits had fallen off $551,000, the decrease being mostly in individual deposits. To strengthen the reserve, $100,000 had been borrowed, presumably by rediscounting paper in New York.

These changes made a marked improvement over the statement of Oct. 6, but notwithstanding the talk about the bank continued. Indeed, a week ago Monday it was reported that the bank had suspended. So far as known, the bank has not been involved in any recent speculations, but its management seems to have been growing slack for some time, probably owing to the ill health of the President. The stock of the concern has not been in demand of late. The statement made Dec. 17 showed that it had loans amounting to $1,941,742 and deposits of $1,860,412.

The Dime Savings Bank is an offshoot of the Atlas, and there is considerable speculation as to how the closing of the Atlas will affect its sister concern.

USELESS SLAUGHTER OF GAME.

Even Florida Finding It Necessary to Check the Sportsmen.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

A State news item brings the information that a party of four visiting "sportsmen," during a three days' hunt in South Florida, bagged five deer, one bear, one panther, sixteen alligators, and four hundred and twenty-seven quail. This may be true or it may not, but if such wholesale slaughter was indulged in, the operation descends from legitimate sport to that of wanton massacre, impelled simply by the desire to kill. It was all very well to destroy the bear and the panther, as these animals are destructive and a menace to other game and domestic animals and fowls. Even the killing of five deer, if they were neither does nor fawns, may be excused, but there is little excuse for the slaughter of over four hundred quail, and absolutely none for the killing of sixteen useless and inoffensive alligators.

If those to whom the habits and breeding periods of Florida game are familiar will get together and formulate a measure providing for its protection, it would probably be enacted into law by the next Legislature by slight opposition. The people of the State are beginning to realize the importance of preserving the game birds and animals in our fields and forests, one of the State's chief attractions, and a strict enactment providing for restricted seasons and limited killing by one sportsman or party upon one occasion, would meet with the approbation and indorsement of a large majority of the citizens of the State. As far as alligators are concerned, the saurian cannot rightfully be considered game, but he is an interesting feature of Florida's varied products, and it would be well to suppress altogether, by a heavy fine, the destruction of this species, at least for a term of years.

The Vanished Virginia Fiddler.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

What has become of the old Virginia fiddler, whose services used to be in incessant demand at this season of the year, and who was known and greeted by all the young people for miles around?

Of old, there could be no Christmas in the country without him. He was as indispensable as the children's stockings, the eggnog bowl, the roasted shoat, the mince pie, and the stuffed turkey. He was the important functionary at every dance, and called out the figures in an unchallengeable voice, which grew fiercer and fiercer as he warmed up to his work. Is his fiddle cracked, and his bow unstrung? Has he been unable to withstand the invasion of his territory by the piano and the piano agent? We hear of him very seldom now. But well he served his day and generation before he laid down "de fiddle and de bow."

Banks in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

There are in Boston fifty-four National banks, these having an aggregate capital of $50,350,000. The capital of these banks runs all the way from $200,000 to $3,000,000, and several of them have surpluses equal to more than 50 per cent. of their capitals. The amount of individual deposits averages about $100,000,000, and loans about $160,000,000. The forty-seven National banks in New York City—and it may be well to observe that there are seven more National banks in Boston than in our municipal rival to the south—have a capital a few million dollars larger than the aggregate capital of the Boston banks, and a surplus of several million dollars greater than their aggregate capitals. These banks have deposits to the average of, approximately, $500,000,000, and loans to the average of, approximately, $450,000,000.

Jamaica Oranges.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

A citizen of Orlando who has just returned from New York, where he has been employed by a firm of fruit importers in repacking Jamaica oranges, tells the Orlando Star that the statement that Jamaica fruit is sold as Florida fruit is false. It is repacked in Florida boxes, but goes upon the market for just what it is. As to the quality of the Jamaica fruit, he says: "The Jamaica oranges are all 'brights,' of smooth skin and texture, sweet, very juicy, and upon the whole nice. They compare favorably with our fruit, but I do not think they have so rich a flavor."

JOHN MEREDITH READ DEAD.

The Lawyer, Diplomat, and Writer Passes Away in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Gen. John Meredith Read died this morning from pneumonia.

John Meredith Read, the well-known American diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1837, he being a son of a former Solicitor General of the United States. He received his education at a military school, and at Brown University, where he received the degree of A. M. in 1866. He was graduated at the Albany Law School in 1859, studied international law in Europe, was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, and afterward removed to Albany, N. Y.

He was Adjutant General in New York in 1860-66, and was one of the originators of the "Wide-Awake" political clubs in 1860. He was Chairman in April of the same year of the committee of three to draft a bill in behalf of New York State's appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of arms and equipments, and he subsequently received the thanks of the War Department for his ability and zeal in organizing, equipping, and forwarding troops. He was first United States Consul General for France and Algeria in 1869-73 and in 1870-72 Acting Consul General for Germany during the Franco-German war. After the war he was appointed by Gen. de Cissey, French Minister of War, to form and preside over a commission to examine into the desirability of teaching the English language to the French troops.

In November, 1873, he was appointed United States Minister Resident in Greece. One of his first acts was to secure the release of the American ship Armenia, and to obtain from the Greek Government a revocation of the order that prohibited the sale of the Bible in Greece. During the Russo-Turkish war he discovered that only one port in Russia was still open, and he pointed out to Secretary Evarts the advantages that would accrue to the commerce of the United States were a grain fleet dispatched from New York to that port. The event justified his judgment, since the exports of cereals from the United States showed an increase within a year of $73,000,000. While Minister to Greece he received the thanks of his Government for his effectual protection of American persons and interests in the dangerous crisis of 1878.

Soon afterward Congress, from motives of economy, refused the appropriation for the legation at Athens, and Gen. Read believing that the time was too critical to withdraw the mission, carried it on at his individual expense until his resignation, Sept. 23, 1879. In 1881, when, owing in part to his efforts, after his resignation, the territory that had been adjudged to Greece had been finally transferred, King George created him a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the highest dignity in the gift of the Green Government.

Gen. Read was President of the Social Science Congress at Albany, N. Y., in 1868, and Vice President of the one at Plymouth, England, in 1872. He was the author of a "Historical Inquiry Concerning Henry Hudson," which first threw light upon his origin, and the sources of the ideas that guided that navigator, and made contributions to current literature.

THE WILHELM I. CENTENARY.

Programme of the Celebration to be Held in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Kaiser Wilhelm I. centenary fêtes begin on March 22, which day will be officially declared and everywhere observed as a National holiday. The Berlin celebration programme opens at 10 in the morning, with service for the Protestants in the Reichstag and Landtag in the cathedral, and for the Catholic Reichstagers in the Hedwig Church. The imperial family will attend special service in the Royal Court Chapel. At 11:30 o'clock a grand military function is to be held near the Schloss, in front of the National Monument. Combined battalions, squadrons, and batteries of all guards' regiments, and of the body regiment of William I., will form square and line from the castle through the Lustgarten, to and around the monument. A salvo of 101 guns will be fired, and the bells of all the Berlin churches will be rung.

The veterans of 1866 and 1870, forming in the Thiergarten, will head the procession, wherein will be represented academic students in historic costumes, and trades and guilds also in historic array. The procession will march through the Brandenburg gate and Unter den Linden to the monument, where they will salute the Kaiser, Kaiserin, and Princes, who will be there to receive them. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a grand banquet is to be held in the castle, to which representatives of all classes, Reichstag members, excepting Socialists, nobles, and trading citizens are being invited. "Commers" will be general throughout Berlin and other centres.

At 8 P. M. gala performances of the historic play, "1812," will be given at the Krolls Theatre. To all three houses the Kroll's Theatre. To all three houses the Kaiser invites the soldiers of the Berlin garrison, and the officers will feast them. The Kaiser will deliver a political pronouncement at the castle banquet.

Prince Bismarck's Christmas.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Prince Bismarck gathered around him at Friedrichsruh on Christmas Day his entire family, consisting of his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, his wife and child; his son, Count William Bismarck, his wife and children; his daughter, the Countess von Rantzau, and her husband, Count von Rantzau, and his physician and confidential friend, Dr. Schweninger, who arrived at Friedrichsruh on Tuesday. The ex-Chancellor is in excellent health, considering his advanced age, and takes walks in the park surrounding his castle daily. Christmas presents directed to the old Chancellor arrived at Friedrichsruh on Christmas Day from all parts of the world.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLIFTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—A house belonging to B. P. Ware was burned to-day. Loss, $10,000.

SIMCOE, Ontario, Dec. 27.—Fire this morning destroyed the building occupied by Doupe & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. Loss, $30,000.

POTSDAM, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Half a block in the business section of this place, including the Windsor Hotel, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 27.—A fire to-day, supposed to be of incendiary origin, burned the building owned by the New London Steam Laundry and a building adjoining, occupied by Frank Bair as a bakery and residence, the store of Palmer & Listers, and the Boston Branch Shoe Store. Loss, $8,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The grand stand at the Buffalo Driving Park was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $25,000; no insurance. It is thought the building was accidentally set on fire by tramps who were sleeping in it. This was the third fire on the grounds since the close of the racing season.

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 27.—Fire to-day in the F. J. Bahan Block caused a loss of $60,000. The damage to the building was $25,000. N. E. Collins lost $20,000 on his stock of clothing, and G. C. Carter & Co., grocers, lost $6,000. The Post Office, situated in the block, was flooded, but escaped serious damage.

PUTNAM, Conn., Dec. 27.—Fire yesterday in Campbell's Opera House block, North Grosvenordale, destroyed that building and a block adjoining, owned by H. Paradis. In the opera house block were a millinery store, a harness store, a hardware store, Wight's jewelry store, and Thomas Farley's clothing house. Appeals for help were sent to Putnam and Webster. An engine was sent from Webster, but Putnam could give no assistance. The losses are estimated at $25,000. The opera house block was insured for $8,000, and the Paradis building for $2,000.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN BERLIN.

A Gay Season Planned for the Present Winter.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The social functions for the Winter season have to a certain extent commenced, although they are not yet as lively as they will be after the Emperor's birthday, which occurs on Jan. 27. The imperial family and the Court are fully aware of the prevailing hard times among tradesmen and the general distress among the poorer classes, and it is now evident that it is their intention to give impetus to trade by holding a rapid succession of brilliant fêtes.

The series of official and diplomatic dinners began on Monday last with a banquet given by the Austrian Ambassador, M. de Szogyeny-Marich, in honor of the new French Ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, and on Tuesday Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, gave a grand dinner to Prince Max of Baden Baden, Prince and Princess Arlibert of Anhalt, Prince and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and several foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. On Thursday the Italian Ambassador, Count Lanza di Busca, gave a dinner in honor of the Marquis de Noailles, at which a large and brilliant company of guests were present.

The city is fast filling up with notabilities from all parts of the Empire. The last few days before Christmas brought a number of aristocratic families, among them Prince Salm-Reifferscheit-Dyck, Prince and Princess Bentheim Tecklenburg, Prince and Princess Frederick of Wied, Count von Furstenberg-Stammheim, the Emperor's chief cup bearer; Count von Puckler-Burghauss, master of the hounds; Count von Asseburg-Falkenstein, the Prince of Carolath Beuthen, the Prince of Schonaich-Carolath, Count von Lehndorff, Prince Max Egon of Furstenberg, who is now the head of the house of the Furstenbergs; Prince George Radziwill, and the Count of Lippe-Biesterfeld, who is the claimant to the principality of Lippe. In addition to these arrivals other society leaders, including the Princess Bichette Radziwill, the Hohenhaus, the Dohnas, and the Asseburgs, of whose circle the Emperor is an habitué, are expected.

Since the scandal which resulted in the duel between Count Chamberlain Lieberecht von Kotze and Baron von Schrader, the Court Master of Ceremonies, in which the latter was killed, the Emperor's particular circle has been rather broken up, but it now promises to be brought together again, which guarantees a brilliant season.

The Eloping Princess in Hungary.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Princess of Caraman-Chimay, formerly Miss Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., who eloped with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, spent Christmas eve at the hut of Rigo's parents at Stuhlweissenberg, Hungary. The Princess has purchased a house and several acres of land, which she has given to her friend's parents. On Christmas Day a number of gypsy bands serenaded Rigo and the Princess. The couple will go to America in the Spring.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will celebrate his golden wedding on Feb. 16.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Ex-Minister Doumer has been appointed Governor of French Indo-China, in place of M. Rousseaeu, who died a short time ago at Hanoi.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Chronicle's Brussels correspondent telegraphs that M. Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister to the United States, will shortly be transferred to St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Reliable advices from Constantinople say that the agreement of the powers for the enforcement of reforms in Turkey is complete, with the exception of the matters of the methods to be pursued and the time of putting the measures of coercion agreed upon into operation.

CAPTURED A MOUNTAIN LION.

The Beast Attacked a Young Man on Horseback to His Great Danger.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Two men living in Green Valley, in the mountains east of San Diego, had a lively experience with a mountain lion, coming out ahead of the king of the desert by strategy that the lion could not foresee. The boys were on their way to the Griffin ranch on horseback, and Mrs. Hobbs, mother of one of them, was with them. Young Hobbs was riding ahead, with Griffin behind him, when a sudden turn in the creek bed through which they were passing took Hobbs out of sight for a second. In that brief space there was an unearthly howling and screeching, followed instantly by the rearing and plunging of the horses. Mrs. Hobbs shrieked in fright, and there was a general hubbub.

A mountain lion had jumped out upon young Hobbs, uttering ferocious cries as it leaped on the horse's shoulder and using its hind claws with great rapidity. Hobbs's leg, fortunately, was incased in long boots of heavy leather, which resisted the lion's onslaught.

The horses in plunging dislodged the screaming brute, which darted back under the shadow of a heavy chemisal thicket. Hobbs reached for his gun to prepare for another attack. Griffin had had his hands full in looking after Mrs. Hobbs, whose horse had become unmanageable.

Placing her at a safe distance in the rear, he returned and hastily put up a scheme with Hobbs to take the big brute alive. Hobbs was to draw it from the thicket, while Griffin, with a lariat ready, was to rope it. Griffin retreated a few steps, making his lariat ready, while Hobbs, with a war whoop, dashed toward the clump. The lion, crouching in the shadow, screamed with rage and jumped out toward him. The horse trembled with fear.

At that moment Griffin spurred forward, threw the lariat with steady aim, and in another second had the lion struggling in the dust with a tight rope around its body. It clawed and screeched, making a frightful uproar, but Griffin, sinking the spurs in deep, dashed down the road, dragging his feline captive over rocks and cactus. Hobbs ran back, got his mother, and returned, bringing up the rear. Griffin kept up a lively dog trot, in order to keep the line taut, while the lion wasted its energy clawing at the rope, occasionally making a sally toward the horse in front of him.

Hobbs, by attacking it from the rear, distracted its attention, so that before long the ranch house was reached. There another lariat was secured, and the lion was conquered and placed in a cage. It was a fearful spectacle, covered with dust and blood and uttering fierce growls as it turned its great yellow eyes upon its captors. It was very lean, and hunger had evidently impelled its luckless onslaught.

A Demented Woman's Wit.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A decrepit old woman in Portland, supposed to be half-cracked, astonished a drunken man, the other day, by the "parlous wholeness" of her wit. She had cleansed one of his garments of the mire into which he had fallen, but when he offered to pay her she refused the money, saying, "No, I want you to go home and pray for me." "Pray for you?" the astonished man exclaimed. "Yes," she responded, "pray that I may never die a drunkard."

One Fishery That Flourishes.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

When the sardine factories first began operations the prophecy was made that in a few years the supply of herrings would be exhausted, but now after more than twenty years of fish packing the catch is larger than ever. With each season the sardine pack has steadily grown, until last year it reached nearly a million cases, requiring over 50,000 hogsheads of herrings to fill them. The weir is not so deadly as the seine.

THEFT AND JAIL BREAKING

DAVID BICK BLINDED AND HIS STORE ROBBED.

Cool and Daring Work of the Thief in Making His Escape from the Twenty-second Street Station.

The police are puzzling their brains over a clever thief and confidence man, who calls himself William Jones. The individual is an Englishman, about thirty-two years old, and is unknown to the local detectives.

On Saturday Jones entered the jewelry store of David Bick, at 360 Third Avenue. The man was dressed in a black suit of clothes, with a very low-cut vest, like those generally worn by waiters. Mr. Bick was the only person in the store at the time. The stranger asked to see some wedding rings. Mr. Bick showed him a tray of fifty-six gold rings.

The man put one on the fourth finger of his left hand. He then said: "Wait a minute; I have the number of my girl's size in my pocket."

Threw Snuff in His Eyes.

He fumbled in his pockets, and, producing a small package, suddenly threw its contents at the jeweler's face. He then seized the tray of rings and rushed out of the store. The package contained snuff, and Mr. Bick got considerable of it in his eyes. He ran around the end of the counter and dashed out of the door, in close pursuit of the thief. The man kept on the west side of Third Avenue and ran north, toward Twenty-seventh Street. As he ran he was picking rings out of the tray. Mr. Bick shouted, "Stop, thief!" The fellow dropped several rings, which the jeweler stopped to pick up. Several persons joined in the chase on hearing Mr. Bick's cries, but when the thief would drop a ring, they would stop to look for it.

A few doors above the jewelry store the thief fell over a small boy, and scattered a number of the rings that fell out of the tray. The crowd stopped and scrambled for them. The thief then ran west, through Twenty-seventh Street to Lexington Avenue, when he turned south to the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, where he entered Kennedy's saloon.

Arrest of the Thief.

On the opposite corner were two policemen whom the man had probably seen. One of them was J. J. Kiernan, who arrested Jones. Bick identified the thief and eight of the rings were found in his shoes. He was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The prisoner was locked up in Cell No. 2 in a building back of the station. At 5 o'clock Doorman McNulty was in the building attending an intoxicated prisoner. He left the door open when he entered. Hearing a noise he looked around and found that Cell No. 2 was empty, the door having been pried off its hinges.

McNulty immediately raised an outcry and ran to the desk in the station house proper and told the Sergeant of what had happened. The reserve squad was hastily ordered out and scoured the neighborhood for the missing prisoner. He was not to be found. His footprints were seen in the snow in the courtyard. The man had gone to the rear wall, toward Twenty-third Street, and, mounting some old iron bedsteads that were piled up there, managed to gain the top of the stone wall. The wall is only about 5 feet high on the prison courtyard side, but on the other side, where some big buildings have been recently erected, it is about 18 feet to the ground.

Dropped Eighteen Feet.

He dropped into the alley in the rear of the new buildings, which are 318, 320, and 322 East Twenty-third Street. The alley ends at 316 East Twenty-third Street, which is a private dwelling occupied by Mrs. M. H. Rogers.

Mrs. Rogers was in the basement with her sister. The women were alone in the house. They told the police that they heard a noise in the back yard, but were eating supper at the time, and paid little attention. Then they heard a man trying the rear door. Mrs. Rogers went to the door and asked him what he wanted, and he said that he wished to reach the street. He said that he had attempted to get through the next house, but could not, and asked permission to gain the street by walking through their hallway. The man made no more of an explanation regarding himself, and Mrs. Rogers, thinking him a workman, probably a plumber, let him pass through her hallway to Twenty-third Street. She noticed that he walked off toward First Avenue. Nothing more has been heard of him.

James Hogan, a brother of "Kid" Hogan, the prizefighter, was arrested two years ago on a charge of attempted robbery, and was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station. He made his escape from the cell in which Jones was confined on Saturday.

German Factories Resuming.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Der Confektionaer asserts that 390 German factories have resumed work since McKinley was elected President of the United States, and that about 300 factories have increased their hands. The factories resuming include 28 woolen goods mills, 15 cotton goods works, 23 gentlemen's outfitting works, and 18 carpet factories. All of these had been closed for several years.

Sousa's Concert.

The first concert of Sousa's tenth transcontinental tour was given at Carnegie Hall last evening, in which, in addition to his band, he was assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, soprano; Miss Martina Johnstone, violinist; and Arthur Pryor, trombonist. The programme was a popular one and was well received by a crowded house.

Philadelphia Record Almanac.

First of the almanacs for 1897 to come to hand is that of The Philadelphia Record. It is neatly printed and contains political statistics, sporting records, and much other matter which is of especial interest to Pennsylvanians and has value for residents of all the neighboring States.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:10 A. M.—201 East Twenty-sixth Street; occupant unknown; damage none.

—12:15 A. M.—536 West Forty-sixth Street; Charles Himmel; damage, $5.

—12:15 A. M.—324 Columbus Avenue; William King; damage, $10.

—8:00 A. M.—Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $700.

—8:45 A. M.—102 Suffolk Street; H. Goldstein; dwelling; damage slight.

—9:00 A. M.—253 West Fifteenth Street; Albert Bennett; flat; damage, $25.

—9:00 A. M.—Eastern Boulevard, Westchester; Duncan & Elliott; damage, $50,000.

—11:40 A. M.—127 Stanton Street; A. Finkelstein; damage trifling.

—12:00 M.—246 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Abraham Moses; flat; damage, $300.

—2:25 P. M.—73 Gansevoort Street; Michael McKenna; tenement; damage none.

—4 P. M.—155 West Sixty-sixth Street; Moses Israel; flat; damage, $25.

—4:15 P. M.—19 Carmine Street; Salomon Gold; damage, $10.

—5 P. M.—150 East Sixtieth Street; T. O. Batch; dwelling; damage, $200.

—5:15 P. M.—159 East Ninety-first Street; S. Arnstein; damage, $2,000.

—5:15 P. M.—450 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; Hugh Boarman; damage none.

—5:20 P. M.—1,472 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs. John Beatty; damage none.

6:20 P. M.—Columbus Avenue; James Green; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—2 Beekman Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

8:29 P. M.—1,442 Third Avenue; James Lambert; damage $5,300.

9:40 P. M.—442 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; occupant unknown; damage $20.

9:45 P. M.—471 Columbus Avenue; Richard W. Little; damage $25.

WAITING FOR A CLEAR TRACK.

Ice Yachtsmen Find the Snow Interferes with Their Sport.

Ice yachtsmen are much disappointed that there now seems little chance of a race with a Canadian challenger. Capt. A. H. Lee of the Royal Military College, and a member of the Kingston Ice Yacht Club, is building a boat on skates, to be called the Torpedo, and it was his intention to race her for the championship pennant, now held by Commodore Archibald Rogers's Jack Frost, a crack Hudson River ice boat.

It was intended to sail the races above the Poughkeepsie Bridge. Capt. Lee, however, was compelled to give up his proposed trip on account of business affairs that would keep him from giving as much time and attention to the races as would be necessary.

Ice yachting has proved to be such an uncertain sport in this part of the country that Mr. Lee felt he could not spare the time to send the yacht and fit her up for fast racing.

Snow has interfered lately with the ice yachting on the Hudson and the Shrewsbury Rivers, and also on Orange Lake. Many of the boats are in condition, and when good ice and a clear track are obtained there will be some racing of interest.

A new cup has been offered this season by Commodore H. C. Higginson, at Orange Lake. His yacht, the Cold Wave, has been in commission, as also Vice Commodore Kidd's Snow Drift and Frank G. Woods's Flying Jib. The club has now a new house at Pine Point, where visitors can see the racing and be entertained.

On the Shrewsbury River boats of the smaller classes are ready for contests.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ingolf K. Boyesen of Chicago is at the Albemarle.

—Frederick Layton of Milwaukee is at the Manhattan.

—Ex-Senator Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming is at the Holland.

—Judge J. S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Francis G. Peabody of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Murray Hill.

—Louis Cabot of Boston and H. P. Wasson of Indianapolis are at the Plaza.

—John H. Jones of Baltimore and Henry W. Farnham of New Haven are at the Savoy.

—Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica and ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse are at the Hoffman.

—Senator Stephen M. White of California and Outerbridge Horsey of Maryland are at the Warldorf.

—R. W. Bryant and E. J. Palmer of Boston, and J. A. Connolly of Springfield, Ill., are at the Windsor.

—Howard Sargent of Boston, J. M. Ford of Hartford, and W. B. Pillsbury of Cleveland are at the Everett.

—James O. Fanning of Albany, H. L. Allen of Boston, and Edward H. Wells of Utica are at the Park Avenue.

—E. L. Bartlett of Baltimore, Joseph A. Miller of Providence, and M. P. Dalton of Denver are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Lieut. Col. F. C. Morgan of the British Army and Frederick Jarvis of her Majesty's ship Victory are at the Westminster.

—B. W. Layton of Washington, H. E. Sealey of Philadelphia, and Alexander Greig of Kansas City are at the Netherland.

—Stephen Bonsal, Second Secretary of the United States Legation at Tokio, Japan, and Edward H. Butler of Buffalo are at the Imperial.

—W. L. Walker of Richmond, Va.; Hunt Chipley of Florida, and H. M. Conner, C. D. Baldwin, and J. H. McMillan of Savannah are at the Marlborough.

—J. M. Landfield of Chicago, Edward W. Oakes of Cleveland, Charles A. Snyder of Dayton, Ohio, and Thomas J. Grant of Philadelphia are at the Metropolitan.

—E-Congressman R. B. F. Peirce of Indiana, Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, Dr. Oronhyatekha of Toronto, and Thomas Winans and W. S. Winans of London are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. S. Fogg, china; Vendome Hotel.

—Evans Bros., Troy, N. Y.; C. A. Evans, furnishing goods; Gilsey House.

—Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Aldold, represents; Stuart House.

—Loomis, Evans & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. A. Evans, drygoods; Gilsey House.

—Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brager, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

—Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Hull, silks, velvets; 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.

—Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Winning-Englehart Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Englehart, domestics; Hotel Vendome.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, boys' clothing; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Marlborough Hotel.

—Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Palston, notions, 86 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

—Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—McInnes, John C. Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, W. J. Cosgrove, and A. J. Moir; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and embroideries; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Contributions Returned.

From The Chicago Record, Dec. 25.

During the campaign the employes of the Sheriff's office contributed $900 to the campaign fund for National campaign expenses. This sum was turned over to Sheriff Pease to use as he saw fit. Mr. Pease decided the National campaign treasury was in good condition, and the subscription from the Sheriff's office was never turned over to the Republican National Committee. Yesterday the money was returned by Sheriff Pease to the employes. Many of them took it as a Christmas present, and said it was as good as finding money.

In Favor of Jacob Seabold.

A meeting of the Captains and General Committee of the Tammany Democracy in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District was held last night at the Winona Hotel, 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. About 500 persons were present, and speeches were made by Lyman W. Reddington, Jacob Seabold, John F. Cowan, Gerald Griffin, and others. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Seabold for leader and Thomas Lloyd for associate leader of the district.

B. D. Stevens Marries Again.

B. D. Stevens manager of the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, whose wife recently secured a divorce, was married yesterday to Miss Helen Berrisford, who was formerly a member of the Hopper company. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wilding, at his residence, 242 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left last night for Boston, where the Hopper company is now filling an engagement.

Railroad Foreclosure Postponed.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The foreclosure of the Ohio Southern Railroad, which was to have taken place here Dec. 31, has again been postponed, this time indefinitely. Receivers of the road asked permission of court yesterday to pay the old labor claims, and it is almost a certainty that the request will be granted.

SAY THEY NEED PROTECTION

UNITED STATES CITIZENS LIVING IN JERUSALEM PROTEST.

Declare that Their Situation Is Made Perilous by an Order to Diplomatic Officers—Fear Their Security Is Threatened.

A letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES postmarked Jerusalem, Dec. 8, 1896, which was delivered yesterday contained the report of a meeting held on Nov. 30 by citizens of the United States living in Jerusalem to take action in protest against an order revoking certain privileges of protection enjoyed under the prestige of United States citizenship.

The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. M. F. Franklin, formulated an address, and instructed a committee to forward it to President Cleveland. The address begins:

"At this moment, when this nation (Turkey) is shaking with apprehension of civil discord and war, and when we scarcely know what to look for on the coming day, the situation of the United States citizens resident here is made extremely perilous by the untimely order issued to our diplomatic officers to withhold all Government protection from those whom they may reasonably suspect of not having the intention of returning to the United States.

"Our Government must certainly know that independent of such an order the status of the United States citizens in Turkey, although based upon the rights, privileges, and immunities granted them by treaty, is already non sisti potest. We therefore protest against the application of this order."

The reasons for the protest are summed up in five sections. The first says that the rights granted by treaty to reside and own real estate in Jerusalem are not limited in time, and that those the order specially affects are the multitude of poor, aged Hebrews, who have settled there to spend their days in the land of their forefathers.

Section 2 sets forward that it cannot be shown that the loyalty of American citizens has in any degree diminished by reason of their absence from their native or adopted country.

Section 3, in full, states: "While residing in the Sultan's dominions they enjoy the privilege of the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States, are subject to its laws and amenable to its tribunal alone. The refusal of the Government to grant protection to those who have never renounced their allegiance, or to enforce treaty rights on their behalf, is branding them with the mark of Cain, so that all who meet them may slay them."

An addition declares that the order is equivalent to an act of expatriation, a power never granted by the Constitution or by any act of Congress to be exercised by any officers over their fellow-citizens.

Section 4 says that the promulgation of the order at the present time of danger is most impolitic and cruel and has added fuel to the increasing hostility manifested toward all foreigners and especially to Americans.

Section 5 reads: "The protection which our Consuls have been able for some years past to grant us has been more nominal than real. Redress for offenses committed by natives against United States citizens sought through our Consulate from the native courts is in most instances treated with disdain, and those referred to the authorities at Constantinople are consigned to some place whence there is no return. Consequently great wrongs from which many of us, entirely innocent of any offense, are suffering, wrongs which not only affect our rights, but in some cases involve many thousands of dollars, remain unredressed. Therefore, till these wrongs are righted and our just claims enforced, many of us are compelled to remain, however earnestly we may desire to return to our native land."

In conclusion, the protestants say, among other things: "We consider, therefore, that this order was issued in contravention to existing treaties, and that it expatriates loyal citizens, and that the declarations therein, that the fact of a person's owning real estate here is to be taken as prima facia evidence of an intention never to return to the United States, is an assumption warranted neither by law nor reason; since some of us, who never expected nor desired to own one foot of land in this country, were compelled to accept land in lieu of our claims from banks recently declared bankrupt and will have to retain possession of it until such time as we may be able to dispose of it.

"The laws governing United States citizens domiciled in Turkey and in semi-civilized and barbarous countries differ most essentially from those which govern our countrymen in Christian countries. We are here within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States and subject to its authority alone. Such authority, over its citizens never was and is not now exercise by the United States in any country in Europe.

"We, therefore, contend that this order is in contravention to law and is not applicable to us while the existing treaty between the United States and the Sultan remains in force."

The address is signed by M. J. Franklin, M. D., S. Raffalovitch, Capt. S. Johnson, L. N. Shapiro, M. Stern, and I. Levy, as Executive Committee.

The Tin Horn at Christmas.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

There is a tradition in Georgia that the tin-horn business originated in Savannah. There was once a Mayor of Savannah—it may have been Dr. Arnold, who, though a very brilliant man, was hard-headed when he wanted to be—who concluded to prohibit fireworks in the public squares of that city. So he printed his proclamation to that effect in the newspapers. Col. William T. Thompson, who wrote "Mayor Jones's Courtship," was editing The News, and he wrote a little paragraph stating that the boys, instead of being angry with the good Mayor, should be thankful, and suggesting that each and every lad should buy a tin horn and go around and serenade the Mayor.

The idea took like wildfire. Every boy in town bought a tin horn and marched around in the square on which the Mayor's house fronted, with the result that the boys had more fun than ever, while the Mayor had more Christmas to the square inch than anybody in town, except his next-door neighbors. That afternoon, so the story goes, the Mayor set the presses of the town to work and issued a poster proclamation, declaring that the public squares could be used for fireworks, but not for tin horns. Whereupon the square in front of the Mayor's house was vacated by the boys, who proceeded to celebrate their victory by forming a procession and marching through the streets blowing their horns.

Rheumatism Prevalent in Chicago.

From The Chicago Post.

Probably due to the remarkably mild and Springlike weather, the people of Chicago are approaching Christmas with a larger share of the ills that affect mankind than they had any reason to expect. The epidemic of diphtheria, tonsilitis, and kindred throat complaints has barely subsided, when rheumatism in all its various phases has turned itself loose, and the number of cases in the city is said to run high up into the thousands.

A peculiar feature of the plague, or whatever it may be called, is that it has seized upon muscular, athletic people, who have never before experienced its twinges, but who are now being made to feel the most acute phases of rheumatism in its inflammatory and muscular stages. Physicians also comment upon the suddenness of the attacks, in numberless cases the victims going to bed without a suspicion of coming trouble and waking up in the morning to find themselves practically hors de combat.

IN THE PAPER TRADE.

Two New Mills to be in Operation Soon—Exports from This Port.

Two new paper manufacturing plants are soon to be in operation. One is to be on Tannery Island, about eighteen miles from Watertown, this State, and contracts already signed stipulate that it shall be completed and ready to run by July. The men chiefly interested in this new enterprise are A. E. Maxwell and Peter Yonsey of Carthage, N. Y., and E. L. Single of Syracuse. The capital was furnished by a limited number of subscribers. A new pulp mill, which was recently completed on Tannery Island, is expected to be in operation in about three weeks.

A lease of the old Codorus paper mill at York has been taken by the Rudolph Paper Company of Hoboken, N. J., and contracts have been closed for its equipment with new machinery. This mill will give employment to 100 or more men. Two high grades of manila and building paper never before manufactured in York are to be produced here, and Manager Rudolph is said to have already sold by contract the entire output of the mill. It is expected that this rehabilitated plant will be in operation by the middle of January.

News comes from Watertown that the Globe Paper and Fibre Company's plant was sold by the receiver a few days ago to Munson and William Gamble, who will soon assume the management of the property. Mr. Munson Gamble is now of the Brounville Paper Company.

The total exports of paper from this port during the week ending Dec. 23 amounted to $16,290, of which $7,440 worth went to Sydney, Australia; $2,325 to London, $1,252 to Kingston, and $1,105 to Havana. This shipment to Havana was of special interest to paper dealers, in view of the demoralization that the Cuban rebellion was wrought in general traffic. Notwithstanding some drawbacks, the export trade in paper from this port within the past year has been about 20 per cent. larger than it was in the year previous. For the ten months ended on Oct. 31, the shipments of American paper to foreign ports amounted in value to $2,333,669. The aggregate value of the exports for the corresponding period of 1895 was $1,924,919.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Charles D. Kerr, Judge of the Fourth Minnesota District, died Friday at San Antonio, Texas, of brain trouble. Judge Kerr had been active in public life for thirty-five years. He was born Sept. 9, 1835.

—Charles W. Hoffman, for twenty-six years librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States, died yesterday at his home in Frederick, Md., of pneumonia. Mr. Hoffman was sixty-seven years old and was unmarried.

—Alfred L. Tubbs of San Francisco, President of the Tubbs Cordage Company, died at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Saturday. Mr. Tubbs was identified with many of California's most noted commercial institutions. He was born in Deering, N. H., in 1827. He went to California in 1849 and conducted a ship chandlery. In 1865 Mr. Tubbs was elected to the Legislature. He was a Director of the Stanford University, and last year was elected a Director of the Southern Pacific Railway.

—Stephen Halsey Doty, one of the oldest residents of East Orange, N. J., died yesterday. Mr. Doty was born in Morristown, N. J. He was a member of the firm of S. P. Smith & Co., varnish manufacturers of Newark, for forty years. He retired from business about a quarter of a century ago. He led an active life, however, and was well known in the Oranges. He was descended from Edward Doty, one of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Doty is survived by two sons, Joseph P. Doty of Morristown, and Isaac N. Doty of East Orange.

—Miss Harriett Norcutt Arrington died Saturday at her home on Townsend Avenue, Clifton, S. I. She was born at Yarmouth, England. Her parents were George and Harriett Arrington. She came to this country when twenty years old, and had lived on Staten Island ever since. She conducted a private school for fifty-seven years, and numbered among her scholars members of the Vanderbilt family, the wife of Roscoe Conkling, and Miss Street, now wife of Gov. Morton. For the last few years Miss Arrington kept but a few scholars. The funeral will take place to-day from St. John's Church, Clifton. The Rev. Dr. Eccleston will officiate.

MARRIED.

COX—MILLER.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Maria Duane Bleecker Miller to Wilmot Townsend Cox.

KNUT—BARRET.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at Trinity Chapel, Newport, R. I., by the Rev. George J. Magill, Lily, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Barret, to Mr. Sargeant Prentiss Knut of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

FREDERICKSON.—On Saturday morning, the 26, Mary E., daughter of the late Thomas Truesdell of Providence, R. I., and wife of C. W. Frederickson.

Funeral services at her late residence, 141 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Wednesday at convenience of family.

McCREA.—Saturday, Dec. 26, Mary Jane, widow of Robert Glenn McCrea, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 533 Franklin Av., on Monday, Dec. 28, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment private.

SCHRODER.—On Dec. 27, Bessie Lillian Schroder, in the 17th year of her age.

Funeral service at her late residence, 265 West 71st St., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

SIMPSON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, Joseph C. Simpson, son of the late George W. and Caroline Hanson Simpson.

Funeral services at his late residence, 157 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, 1896, at the residence of her brother, Henry P. McGoun, 1,982 Madison Av., Elizabeth A. Wright, widow of James H. Wright and daughter of the late Major Andrew McGoun.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1896, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
AUBREY, Pierre A.	363 W. 17th St.	58	25
AUSTIE, Eliza	239 W. 27th St.	57	26
BERGONZI, Davide	39 Thompson St.	43	26
BRADY, Lizzie	845 10th Av.	57	26
BROSCHER, Caroline	139 Sullivan St.	55	25
BULLEDICK, Frances	252 W. 62d St.	50	26
CHATFIELD, John	102 E. 15th St.	58	25
COHN, Harris	82 Attorney St.	48	26
CRONIN, Ellen	531 W. 30th St.	38	26
CARLE, Clyde	83 Carmine St.	1	27
CALLERY, Peter	433 W. 33d St.	29	26
CAVANAGH, Pat'k J.	1,345 Col's Av.	2	26
*CONNELLY, James	320 Adams St.	49	25
CHOJEWSKY, Israel S.	79 Mott St.	75	26
DAVIS, Joseph H.	221 W. 60th St.	33	26
DE MARCO, Demetrio	46 Laight St.	1	25
DELANEY, Raym'd	517 W. 156th St.	4	26
EZEKIEL, Asher L.	122 E. 109th St.	67	26
FALLON, Mary	221 E. 76th St.	51	25
FELTER, Frank E.	33 Rector St.	24	25
FINLEY, James	516 W. 39th St.	13	25
FORD, Mary	7 6th Av.	26	22
FILSTEIN, Sarah	Montefiore Home.	22	26
GOESINGER, Katha'e	158 Cherry St.	49	25
GARRETT, Wm. H.	732 Melrose Av.	42	25
GRAY, Mary	118 W. 40th St.	23	25
GOLDNER, Fredericka	213½ 7th St.	79	26
HALPIN, Agnes A.	339 W. 23d St.	29	25
HARRIS, Fredericka	177 E. 95th St.	66	27
HART, Walter	8 Downing St.	1	26
KELLEHER, Hanora	332 E. 117th St.	69	25
MARINA, Vincenza	426 E. 112th St.	70	27
MULLANEY, Marg't	514 W. 50th St.	38	25
MEYER, Mina	129 E. 105th St.	66	26
MOOS, Carolina	248 7th St.	49	27
MORRIS, Jessie	245 8th Av.	38	27
McCLINTOCK, M. E.	1,988 Lex. Av.	42	24
NECHAMCUS, H.	7 Elizabeth St.	1	25
NASSAUER, Herbert	316 E. 57th St.	1	27
POWELL, Daniel	475 2d Av.	21	26
†QUIGLEY, Michael	194 Mercer St.	28	26
RUDOLPH, Emil W.	703 Lex. Av.	36	26
ROSENBERG, Elsie	280 Madison St.	4	27
REISS, George	195 Forsyth St.	24	26
RODGERS, M. V. F.	426 Ams'm Av.	30	25
SCHNEIDER, T.	504 W. 36th St.	2	27
SHAW, Emma	469 W. 32d St.	82	25
SWINBURNE, H. E.	440 Hudson St.	31	26
SILBERSTEIN, Julius	5 W. 116th St.	65	26
THOMFORDE, Harry	364 3d Av.	8	26
TOWNSEND, J. D.	337 W. 34th St.	63	26
THEISS, John	638 E. 150th St.	74	26
TARTAGLIA, Americo	74 Mott St.	1	26
VIERKE, J. R. C.	376 7th Av.	73	24
WEBER, P.	Locust Av. & 140th St.	59	26
ZANONE, Antonio	20 Prince St.	40	25

*Hoboken, N. J. †Jersey City.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.

ALBANY, December 19, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.

6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, } Committee.
EDWIN F. ATKINS,

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.

The twenty-fifth ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th October, 1896.

Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 28, 151, 463, 831, 100, 1019, 1112, 1575, 1598.
$500 each.—Nos. 12, 87, 145, 295, 301, 317, 336, 388, 404, 561.
$100 each.—Nos. 46, 64, 99, 110, 136, 138, 140, 148, 150, 180.

Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 87, 97, 155, 163, 324.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 31, 114, 315, 316, 418, 725.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 15, 20, 22, 77, 120, 142, 175, 209, 430, 550, 576, 692, 741, 763, 814, 968, 982, 1284, 1323, 1478.

These Bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1897.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1896.

Mexico, 31st October, 1896.

The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
EQUITABLE INTEREST CERTIFICATES
for Coupons and Registered Interest of General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Equitable Interest Certificates above described will be redeemed and paid at 105 and accrued interest at the office of this company, 54 Wall Street, New York, on presentation and surrender of certificates. Interest will cease on said certificates on January 5, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
N. Y., Dec. 5, 1896.

Gold & Stock Telegraph Stock.
Michigan Peninsular Car Bonds.
Local City Railway Bonds.
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

Holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds may insure against redemption by lot in January next, and have blank forms of application sent to them by applying to
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

If this week's market differs from the standstill one of last week it will be a surprise to most members of the New York Stock Exchange.

⁂

Only incidents of unusual consequence will be able to induce the average trader on either the bull or the bear side to make new contracts on any important scale till after New Year's.

⁂

It may be that some new bugaboos can be discovered, but they will have to be out of the ordinary to get attention.

⁂

Not in Wall Street merely, but in all business circles, the waiting spirit is developed.

⁂

Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were as follows:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Laclede Gas pf.	4
American Tobacco	3	Lake Shore	1
American Tobacco pf.	1	National Lead	1
Am. Tobacco scrip	5	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pullman Car	1½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	4¾	St. P. & Omaha	1
General Electric	1	Standard R. & T.	1
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Consolidated Gas	6	Long Island	8
Del. & Hudson	3⅜	N. J. Central	2¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅛	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½

Net changes in bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Col. Coal & Iron 6s.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	3⅜
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1	Southern Railway 5s.	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Third Ave., 5s.	1½
N., C. & St. L. con.	1⅞	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
N. Y. Central 1st, c.	1	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1⅝
N.Y., O. & W. ref.4s.	1		
St. Paul con. 7s.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj.4s.	1⅛	Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1	Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	1¼	Ore. R & N 1st	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st cn.	1¼	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1
Erie gen. lien	1	Reading 3d pf. inc.	1¼
		T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1

⁂

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec. 28, '95.
American Cotton Oil pf.	52	52	63
American Spirits Manuf'turing.	12¼	11¼	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	26¾	25¾	..
American Sugar Refs.	111¼	109¼	102¼
American Sugar Refs. pf.	101	100¾	97
American Tel. & Cab. Co	..	..	92½
American Tobacco	79⅝	76½	77
American Tobacco pf.	102	101	95½
American Tobacco scrip	73	70	..
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, all in. pd.	13¾	13	14⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22⅝	21½	20½
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅜	⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	14⅝	34
Bay State Gas	11¼	11	23½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19½	19¼	19¼
Canada Southern	48	45½	48½
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	15	15¼
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72⅝	70	75⅛
Chicago Gas	73½	71¾	64½
Chicago Great Western	5¼	4⅞	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	73¾	72	68
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130¾	130¾	128
Chicago & Northwestern	102¼	101	98⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	66⅞	64¾	66¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25¾	25	36¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24¼	23¼	25
Col. & Hock. Coal, all in. pd.	5¼	5	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	18	17¼	16
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	52¾	52¾	..
Consolidated Gas Company	146½	139½	149
Delaware & Hudson	124	117⅝	123¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42	42	43
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	100½	100½	..
Erie	14¾	14¾	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65	64½	62¼
General Electric	32	30⅝	25½
Illinois Central	93½	93½	90
Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¾
Iowa Central pf.	26	26	28⅝
Laclede Gas	25	24	19⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	75	74	81
Lake Erie & Western	16⅝	16⅝	19
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69	69	67½
Lake Shore	155	152¾	143½
Long Island	48	42	..
Louisville & Nashville	48⅜	46⅝	44⅜
Manhattan Con.	90	85½	102
Metropolitan Traction	108¼	107	100
Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis	18½	18½	17½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	47½	47½	45
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅞	12⅝	11½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	27⅜	26½	25
Missouri Pacific	20¼	19	25
National Lead Company	23	22	25
National Lead Company pf.	86	86	85½
National Linseed Oil	13	13	20
New Jersey Central	103	99¼	99
New York Central	94½	92¼	97¼
New York, Sus. & W. pf.	25	23	24
North American	4¾	4¾	..
Northern Pac., all in. pd	22⅝	22	..
Northern Pacific V ctfs	13¼	12⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf., V ctfs.	32	31¼	..
Ontario Mining	10½	10½	..
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¼	13⅛
Pacific Mail	24¼	23	26
Phila. & Reading, all in. pd.	26¼	24¾	..
P., C., C. & St. Louis	13½	12½	14¾
Pullman Palace Car Company	151½	151½	154½
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	117	117	120
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅛	3⅝	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9	9	10½
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	34½	34½	..
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	12¼	12	..
St. Paul & Omaha	47¾	47	35
Silver Bullion certs.	65½	65¼	68
Standard R. T.	10	9¼	..
Southern Pacific	14⅞	14½	20½
Southern Railway	9¾	9¼	8⅞
Southern Railway pf.	27⅛	25⅝	27
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25¾	24½	27½
Texas Pacific	9⅛	8⅝	8
Union Pacific	9½	8½	..
United States Leather	8¾	8½	10
United States Leather pf.	61½	59	64
United States Rubber	25¾	24	26
United States Rubber pf.	81¼	76¾	85
Wabash	6⅝	6⅛	6½
Wabash pf.	15¾	15	15¾
Wells-Fargo Express	99¾	99¾	..
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	81⅝	85½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅜	6½	10¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 4 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good single names not so well known.

The Bank of England lost £1,413,364 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.88, became 48.39. The bank's minimun rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 250,000f. in gold and gained 2,050,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates, $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The rate of discount during the past week for both three months and thirty days bills was 3¾ per cent. Gold was in demand for Germany and India. Christmas caused a small business at the Stock Exchange. The movements were few, but mainly upward. Consols advanced ⅜. The transactions in American railroad securities were very small, but there were advances generally from 2 to 5 on the week.

A BRITISH CHANGE OF MIND.

The more important London financial journals (just received here) devote considerable attention to discussing the American situation. What may develope here, it is now acknowledged, must have influential bearing on international conditions.

"The principal factor affecting the outlook of the European money market," says The Statist, "is the question of when gold is likely to return from the United States, or whether, indeed, any will be received. The balance of trade in favor of the United States is at the present time of enormous proportions."

⁂

This statement suggests a material change in the views of The Statist, which hitherto has been insisting that the United States must soon become a gold exporter. It is of significance that now doubt appears on the subject, and it is significance favorable to us. The Statist in support of its new position proceeds:

> The figures of the foreign trade of the United States in November show that the exports of merchandise amounted to the large total of $107,840,000, while the imports of merchandise were valued at only $50,038,000, leaving a balance in favor of the United States of nearly $58,000,000 or £11,600,000. In October the balance in favor of the United States was $63,000,000, and it is possible that the December balance may reach something like $50,000,000. In three months, therefore, the trade balance in favor of the United States reaches the large total of over $170,000,000, or £34,000,000. How great is this sum is apparent from a comparison with the balances of 1895 and 1894. For the last three months of 1895 the balance in favor of the United States was only $66,000,000, or £13,000,000, and in 1894 it was $76,000,000, or £15,000,000.

⁂

But The Statist goes further than merely to quote these telling figures. It frankly says:

> It is probable that in January the balance will still continue to be largely in favor of the United States, and it may consequently be found that the United States has a sufficient sum in its favor to meet its obligations early next year, and to pay for its larger imports for several months after its exports become small. It is reported that as much as 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 sterling of exchange has been deposited with the banks in New York as security for loans. Judging by the balance of trade in favor of the United States this statement is probably correct.

This means simply that conservative London authorities finally abandon their visions of gold soon returning from the United States.

⁂

The Statist does more than make these suggestive observations. "The American Outlook" is the caption of its leading editorial review, more than two columns being taken to elaborate "the fortunate occurrence" of the international balance of trade in our favor. It points out that the result of the recent election "dissipated alarm, and confidence, therefore, has been somewhat restored." This is milder assurance, perhaps, than the facts warrant, but it signifies much from its source.

⁂

"Since the Baring panic," goes on The Statist, "there has been continuous depression. The depression was aggravated by the crisis of 1893, and it has continued ever since." Continues The Statist:

> It is a matter of course that stocks should have run very low. Now there is need for replenishment. That will give employment to fresh multitudes of people, the railroads will have more traffic, and trade will naturally improve. Lastly, the well-to-do, relieved of their fears, will be able to spend as formerly, and, as a matter of coure, the imports of foreign raw material and foreign manufactures and luxuries will increase. All this is said on the assumption that there will be no political scares, and that the new Administration and the new Congress act judiciously. If they do there must, in the nature of the case, be an improvement in trade. At first it will probably be very gradual. Signs of rapid improvement would mean rash speculation, but a gradual improvement will indicate that the lesson of the last six years has been taken to heart, and that the public has acted prudently. It is not to be forgotten that there is very much bad business to be liquidated. So long and so severe a crisis necessarily made much bad business, and though there has been much liquidation, there must be much still to be carried through. For a time, then, everybody may be expected to act cautiously, for nobody can be sure who is perfectly solvent and who has suffered more or less severely. We look, then, for a period of slow but steady recovery in business, and the recovery will be helped by the cheapness of money.

But the London oracle must, of course, be a trifle blue, saying:

> The success of Mr. McKinley has not as yet brought much European investment in American securities, and we are inclined to think that for some time to come European investors will be cautious; but that there will be a gradual increase of investment we do not doubt. A great number of causes have combined to alarm European investors during the past six years. First there was the Sherman act, with all the evils it brought upon the country; then there was the McKinley act; the revolt of the public against it, and the introduction of the new tariff act; then there was the crash of 1893; then there was the unfortunate Venezuela scare, and, lastly, there was the apprehension caused by Mr. Bryan's nomination. Over and above all this there is the grave and widespread distrust with American railroad management and the withholding of proper information.

⁂

Yet so significant are all the facts that even this critic, summing up, has to say:

> A state of mind brought about by so many influences cannot be changed very suddenly, but it will pass away after a time if the new Administration and the new Congress act with statesmanship, and there is a reasonable promise that the country is entering upon a new era of prosperity.
>
> Just now the railroad traffic returns are not such as would encourage very much buying; but if, as we hope and believe, we are about to see a slow and steady recovery in trade, the railroad traffic will benefit, and there will be greater inducement for investments. If, then, railway management is improved, and if, especially, more information is vouchsafed to the European public, there is no doubt that confidence will return and that investments will increase.
>
> When everything is said, it remains true that the United States has almost boundless resources, great energy and enterprise, and that necessarily it offers a wider field for investment than any other single country.

The Economist summarizes its view of the American investment situation in this way:

> The fact is that the market has been practically left to professional operators, who have been disappointed in the expectation that the Republican victory would induce purchases of American securities on the European side of the Atlantic. On balance there can be no doubt that selling largely predominated here just after the elections, and little surprise can be felt that advantage was taken of the temporary advance in prices to realize.
>
> The widespread industrial revival so freely predicted has not yet made any marked headway, and for the latest dates reported the gross traffic returns of the railroads show a further general shrinkage, especially heavy in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, which people were advised to purchase at over 80 on the forecast of 6 to 8 per cent. dividends, but which the same guides to public opinion have lately come to the conclusion will have difficulty in maintaining its 4 per cent. rate. Later on, no doubt, larger gross earnings will be obtained; but when that is the case, it is indisputable that much more will have to be expended on maintenance and "betterments," for during the past year or two the amount so spent has been kept to the lowest possible point.
>
> In the meanwhile, there is the prospect that the much-needed reform of the currency will be pushed aside in favor of a more or less serious reconstruction of the tariff. Until some definite conclusion is arrived at upon both points, British investors as a body are not likely to be much attracted toward American railroad shares.

AFRAID OF TOO MUCH TALK.

Chicago financiers are awake to the fact that overmuch discussion of incidents (inside and outside) pertaining to the recent bank smash there may distribute unhappiness. They are trying to soothe indignant critics.

"Where the opinion is everywhere expressed," says The Chicago Evening Post, "that the disclosure of dry rot in the internal management of the National Bank of Illinois comes in the nature of a surprise to everybody, none the less is the tendency to indulge in recrimination shown by the managers of the defunct institution universally deprecated. On all sides the hope is expressed that whoever may have been to blame in the first place, all connected with the bank should, for the moment at least, cease their excuses or recriminations and set to work to make the best showing possible out of the wreck."

⁂

"Not the least dangerous possibility likely to arise from this protracted thrashing over of old straw," remarks the same authority, "is that sensation mongers will take advantage of the situation to change public curiosity into downright uneasiness. Ridiculous comparisons of the relative position of Calumet Electric stock with the defunct Illinois National and Diamond Match stock with various Chicago banks were frequently heard, the apparent object being to drag out the excitement as long as possible by feeding to it fresh fuel. The foolishness of the comparison was, however, quickly shown by one banker, who stated that in every case where banks have loaned money on Diamond Match the brokers are responsible, whereas in the case of the Illinois National and Calumet stock the bank was forced by circumstances or bad management to father the stock outright.

"These rumors were evidently based on a telegraphic dispatch circulated through a local news bureau, and which was conspicuously displayed in many brokers' offices. The dispatch read as follows:

> "WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It is rumored that Controller Eckels will investigate the loaning of more than the market value on local securities by Chicago banks. Statements have been made from time to time that as much as 170 had been loaned on Diamond Match and 80 on New York Biscuit, although market prices were greatly below these figures.

⁂

"Similar gloomy dispatches, whose purpose was only too apparent as bear factors, were displayed in other brokers' offices having private wire connection with New York. But as against their dismal foreboding the steadiness of quotations was the most emphatic reply possible that the public declined to share the pessimistic view.

"A private wire to Schwartz & Dupee, from New York, read as follows: 'Although the Chicago Clearing House has been making efforts to minimize the heavy bank failure and has been largely successful in its efforts, we cannot but believe that the situation in the West is full of danger. Of course, it is always the weakest institutions which go, but the revelations which come with these downfalls unsettle confidence, cause runs on other banks, and generally disturb and contract business. We cannot see how we can have a bull market with something turning up every day which discourages people from buying stocks, or makes nervous those who have them. One effect of bank failures is to compel people who have money tied up to sell such securities as they may have, and the estate of the failed bank has also to be liquidated. Hence we are apt to see, as a first effect, breaks in the price of strictly investment securities.'"

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 24, 1896	£33,809,727	......
Dec. 26, 1895	46,632,321	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 24, 1896	77,128,555	£49,343,726
Dec. 26, 1895	78,519,830	49,596,965
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 24, 1896	28,161,700	14,080,850
Dec. 26, 1895	29,757,801	14,650,199
BANK OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 24, 1896	30,570,000	12,613,000
Dec. 26, 1895	24,402,000	12,775,000
BANK OF SPAIN.		
Dec. 24, 1896	8,528,000	10,440,000
Dec. 26, 1895	8,004,000	10,490,000
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 24, 1896	2,634,000	6,849,000
Dec. 26, 1895	3,717,000	6,860,000
BANK OF BELGIUM.		
Dec. 24, 1896	2,777,333	1,388,667
Dec. 26, 1895	2,721,333	1,360,667
Total last week	£183,609,315	£94,715,243
Week ended Dec. 17.	184,937,573	94,392,949
Corresponding week last year	190,754,285	95,732,831

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅜@65⅝. Sales were made during the week of 57,000 ounces at 65¼@65½, closing at 65⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver 65¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50¾@51¾.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce, an advance of 1-16d.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $1,035,175. The banks now hold $34,309,900 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $657,300, a decrease in specie of $483,600, an increase in legal tenders of $2,080,600, an increase in deposits of $2,247,300, and a decrease in circulation of $37,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 26, '96.	Dec. 19, '96.	Dec. 28, '95.
Loans	$487,673,300	$487,016,000	$478,466,500
Specie	76,768,000	77,251,600	67,114,200
Legal tenders.	89,001,200	86,920,600	74,097,800
Net deposits.	525,837,200	523,589,900	501,089,300
Circulation	19,760,000	19,797,100	13,926,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Dec. 26, '96	Dec. 19, '96.	Dec. 28, '95.
Specie	$76,768,000	$77,251,600	$67,114,200
Legal tenders.	89,001,200	86,920,600	74,097,800
Total reserve	$165,769,200	$164,172,200	$141,212,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	131,459,300	130,897,475	125,272,325
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$34,309,900	$33,274,725	$15,939,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$34,309,900	1891	$19,480,025
1895	15,939,675	1890	7,725,175
1894	35,268,850	1889	2,021,675
1893	80,815,150	1888	6,281,350
1892	6,176,575	1887	8,559,150

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Dec. 19.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
American Spirits Mfg.	12¼	11¼	11¾	+ ½
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ½
American Sugar Refs.	111¼	109¼	110⅛	+ ..
American Tobacco	79⅝	76½	78½	+3
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	13¾	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	22⅝	21½	22⅛	+ ⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	15	16	+ ¾
Canada Southern	48	45½	46	— ¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	15	16	+ ⅜
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	72⅝	70	70¾	+ ⅛
Chicago Gas	73½	71¾	72¼	+ ¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	73¾	72	73⅛	+ ¾
Chicago & Northwestern.	102¼	101	101½	+ ⅛
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	66⅞	64¾	66	+ ¾
Cleve., C., Chi. & St. L.	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24¼	23¼	24¼	+1¼
Col., Hock. Val & Tol.	18	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Consol. Gas Company	146½	139½	141	−6
Delaware & Hudson	124	117⅝	121	−3⅜
General Electric	32	30⅝	31⅞	+1
Laclede Gas	25	24	24⅝	— ⅛
Lake Shore	155	152¾	153⅝	+1
Long Island	48	42	42	−8
Louisville & Nashville	48⅜	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅞
Manhattan con.	90	85½	87¼	— ¼
Missouri, Kansas & T. pf.	27⅜	26½	27¼	+ ⅞
Missouri Pacific	20¼	19	19½	+ ½
New Jersey Central	103	99¼	99¼	−2¾
New York Central	94½	92¼	93½	— ¼
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25	23	23	−2
Northern Pacific, V. cfs.	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ¾
Northern Pac. pf., V. cfs.	32	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅝
Pacific Mail	24¼	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
Philadelphia & Reading.	26¼	24¾	25⅞	+ ⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	47¾	47	47¾	+1
Standard R. & T.	10	9¼	10	+1
Southern Railway	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ½
Southern Railway pf.	27⅛	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¾	24½	25⅛	+ ⅜
Texas Pacific	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	9½	8½	9	+ ⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	61½	59	61¼	+2½
U. S. Rubber	25¾	24	25¼	+ ½
Wabash pf.	15¾	15	15⅝	+ ¾
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	81⅝	82¼	+ ½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅜	6½	6⅞	— ¼

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$6,988,354
Corresponding week 1895	8,674,626
Since Jan. 1, 1896	434,718,848
Corresponding period 1895	505,004,011
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$10,532,876
Corresponding week 1895	6,822,000
Since Jan. 1, 1896	359,342,074
Corresponding period 1895	341,985,663
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$70,262
Corresponding week 1895	156,618
Since Jan. 1, 1896	85,734,662
Corresponding period 1895	27,620,038
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$880,008
Corresponding week 1895	3,315,374
Since Jan. 1, 1896	103,035,391
Corresponding period 1895	138,160,452

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Dec. 26	$489,251,335
*Balances week ending Dec. 26	27,624,667
Exchanges week ending Dec. 19	623,405,190
Balances week ending Dec. 19	36,951,619
Exchanges week ending Dec. 12	576,340,311
Balances week ending Dec. 12	39,624,858
Exchanges for the week ending Dec. 5	681,863,075
Balances for the week ending Dec. 5	43,299,613
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 28	568,662,901
*Balances for week ending Nov. 28	34,090,478
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 21	721,445,036
Balances for week ending Nov. 21	37,193,087

*Five days.

ACTIVITY IN IRON AND STEEL.

Additional Evidences of Reawakening Prosperity in the Trade.

Although the manufacturers of iron and steel are encountering some difficulties in the matter of agreeing on output and prices, there appears to be a gradual improvement in the general trade conditions. The demand for the manufactured products is steadily increasing. A letter from Sheffield, Ala., announces that the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company has contracted for the sale of 400,000 tons of pig iron at an advance of 50 cents a ton over the October prices. This same company has also arranged for the rebuilding of one of its furnaces, which will be put in blast as soon as completed.

Two twenty ton open-hearth steel furnaces have been put in operation by William Clark's Son & Co. of Pittsburg. This mill is now almost under full headway. Arrangements have been made by the owners of the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company of Newport, Ky., to start up that plant at once. It has been idle for about eight months, and its resumption will give employment to about 125 men. The Schoenberger Steel Company of Pittsburg has ordered from William B. Pollock & Co. of Youngstown, Ohio, the materials for several new furnaces. Extensive improvements are being made in the plant of the Midland Steel Company of Muncie, Ind. The New Castle (Penn.) Engineering Works has about completed a furnace which it has been building for the Girard Iron Company at Girard, Ohio.

Various large shipments of ingot and sheet aluminium to Japan have recently been made by the Pittsburg Reduction Company. Japanese contractors ordered these materials to be used in connection with shipbuilding, and in the manufacture of military accoutrements and culinary utensils.

Why the Girl Didn't Understand.

The policemen and clerks attached to the Centre Street Police Court had quite a laugh yesterday at the expense of Interpreter Erdofy. A young girl, who had the appearance of being an Italian, was arraigned upon a charge of assaulting her sister. When she did not reply to the Magistrate's questions, Erdofy came forward and for ten minutes tried to talk to her in Italian, but without effect. Just then the policeman in the case remembered the girl was deaf and dumb. The evidence in the case was such, however, that Magistrate Deuel discharged the girl. Erdofy insists that some of the clerks posted the policeman to forget for the moment the girl's affliction

Flint's Fine Furniture
Leads with factory prices, beauty of design and fine finish.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Reorganization.

To Holders of Receipts for General Mortgage Bonds of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,

Issued by Central Trust Company of New York (either "stamped" or "unstamped,") which have assented to the plan and agreement of reorganization dated December 14, 1895:

New York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 22, 1896.

Pending delivery of the new securities, we shall be prepared, on and after January 2, 1897, to advance to holders of receipts as above 2 per cent. in cash on the amount of bonds specified on such receipts. This advance represents the interest due January 1, 1897, on the new bonds.

Reorganization receipts must be presented at our offices, in order that such advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Final Notice.
REORGANIZATION
of the

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, and Capital Stock of the ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned committee, having purchased the property of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company under foreclosure, subject to confirmation by the Court, give notice that the above securities will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement and plan up to and including January 5, 1897, only on payment of the following penalties:

5 per cent. penalty on First Mortgage Bonds.
1 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds.
50 cents on each share of stock.

In addition to the above penalties, holders of Stock and Second Mortgage Income Bonds, who wish to deposit their securities, will be required to pay their assessments as provided in the plan, in full at the time of deposit.

New York, December 23, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL, } Committee.
GORDON ABBOTT,

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named Company maturing January 1, 1897, secured upon the following tracts of coal land:

Catharine Groh tract,
St. Clair tract,
Leelands, Oak Hill tract,
Eagle Hill tract,
Eagle Hill, Ravensdale, Dilcamp, West Flowery Field tracts,
Eagle Hill, West Flowery Field tracts,
Brady, Gray & Wetherill tracts,
Locust Mountain, Summit Improvement Co. lands,
Tamaqua Company's lands,
will be paid at our office, at maturity.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

National Citizens' Bank.

New York, Dec. 22, 1896.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 2d, 1897.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.

New York, December 23, 1896.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1897.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,

NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building,)
NEW YORK, December 24, 1896.

COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1897, FROM bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date at this office:

Central Pacific 1st mortgage.
Western Pacific 1st mortgage.
California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's Louis. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
South Pacific Coast 1st mort.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due January 1st, 1897, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:

San Antonio and Aransas Pass, 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R. CO., Office of the Receivers.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1896.

The coupons due July 1, 1894, from the following-named bonds will be paid on and after January 2, 1897, at the Chase National Bank, New York, with interest thereon at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum from date of maturity.

First and Second Extension 7 per cent. bonds, dated 1854, extended 1880.

Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1885, renewed.

First Mortgage Tennessee Division 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

Consolidated Mortgage 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

CHARLES M. McGHEE.
HENRY FINK, Receivers.

Metropolitan Traction Company of New York—Notice.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Friday, January 15th, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 30th, 1896, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend. The transfer books will reopen on Saturday, January 16, 1897.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
New York, December 22d, 1896.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,

Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 22, 1896.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 31st instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 18th day of January next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 22d, 1896.

The interest coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1897, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar Street, New York.

Dec. 24, 1896.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) on the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1897. The transfer books close on Mon., Dec. 28, and reopen on Jan. 4, 1897.

ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,

86 Reade St., New York, Dec. 23d, 1896.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Common or General Capital Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable February 15th, 1897, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at the close of business on Wednesday, January 27th, 1897. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Tuesday, February 16th, 1897.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company,

Grand Central Depot.
New York, Dec. 22d, 1896.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, January 18th next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1896.

Franklin Trust Company.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1897, to stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed Dec. 24, 1896, at 3 P. M. and reopened Jan. 2, 1897, at 10 A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Irving National Bank.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18th, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan 2d, 1897.

The transfer book will be closed from Dec. 22d until Jan. 2d, 1897, inclusive, and dividend checks mailed to stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.

New York, December 23, 1896.

Eighty-Seventh Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will be closed from December 23d until January 2d.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.

NEW YORK, December 22d, 1896.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.

New York, Dec. 22, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan'y 2d, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

December 23d, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the second day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, December 22d, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of New York.

National Banking Association.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22d, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will be closed until January 4th, 1897.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 22d, 1896.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1897, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 5th, 1897.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.

New York, December 23d, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR Per Cent., payable on and after January 2, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,

New York, Dec. 23d, 1896.
94TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York, December 22d, 1896.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1897, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company, No. 46 Wall Street, will pay on presentation the coupon due January 1, 1897, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. **THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.,** by A. S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman.

The National Bank of the Republic.

New York, Dec. 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1897, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
1870.

155TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

December 24th, 1896.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 5th, 1897.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Dec. 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 2, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 4, 1897.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, Dec. 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1897.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank, New York.

104TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1897, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22d, 1896.

Columbia Bank,

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
NEW YORK, December 16th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1896, to January 2d, 1897.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 19, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable January 2, 1897. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW YORK, December 18th, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York—Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books closed until January 4, 1897.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1896.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1897. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 until that date.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company will be held at its office, in the City of Mobile, Ala., on WEDNESDAY, December 30, 1896, at 12 M., to consider the question, then and there to be acted upon, whether this Company will approve the contract entered into by the Board of Directors April 14, 1896, subject to the approval of the stockholders, for the construction and equipment of the Montgomery Extension of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala., with two branches thereto; and for that purpose to approve the issuance of $4,000,000 of bonds secured upon said extension, &c., bearing 5 per cent. interest.

The transfer books will close on Thursday, December 17, 1896, and reopen on Thursday, December 31, 1896.

H. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., Dec. 11, 1896.

EQUITABLE SECURITIES COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Equitable Securities Company for the election of Twenty-one Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 56 and 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the second Monday in January, 1897; that is, the eleventh day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

Transfer books will close on the 31st day of December, 1896, and will open on the 12th day of January, 1897.

Dated December 2d, 1896.

W. A. REMFRY, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,

Dec. 12, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.

NEW YORK, December 22d, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,

32-42 East Forty-second Street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1896.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL,
Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,

New York, Dec. 18, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.

Dec. 12, 1896.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 12th, 1896.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.

New York, Dec. 10th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Park Safe Deposit Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at their office Jan. 12, 1897, at 8 P. M.

J. R. McCOMB, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

341 and 343 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1896, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of Three per cent. per annum, payable on and after January 18, 1897.

Deposits made before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1897.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
73RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 18th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st,** 1896, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 9th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are set down for today at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John W. Houston, referee, 517 Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,318, subject to first mortgage for $20,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., forecloseure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 114 to 122 One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11, five-story brick flats, with stores, in 114 to 118. Due on judgment, $34,396, subject to first mortgage for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Burton H. Harrison, referee, 232 Division Street, north side, 160 feet east of Clinton Street, 24 by 93 by 18 by 11 by 94.6, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store, and four-story brick rear tenement. Due on judgment, $16,165.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 102 feet east of Burnside Avenue, 50 by 99.8. Due on judgment, $1,600.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Washington Avenue, 191 by — by 148 by 250, two two-story frame dwellings, one and two story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,758.66, subject to other mortgages for $17,500.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Mortgages for Sale.

A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand.

$15,000,000 furnished to investors since Jan. 1, 1896.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices
146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON 109TH AND 110TH Sts., opposite the new Episcopal Cathedral; 4, 8, or 12. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BARRINGTON,
40 EAST 25TH STREET (Madison Sq.)
ONE DESIRABLE APARTMENT TO LET.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular.

Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST Office Department and Postal Service.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until Tuesday, January 5, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing printed facing slips and card slide labels, in such quantities of the different articles respectively, and at such times and from time to time, as they may be ordered, during the period commencing January 5, 1897, and ending June 30, 1897, for the use of any branch of the departmental or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to these articles, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Post Office Supplies, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVAL Station, Key West, Fla.—December 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., to be opened January 5, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon January 5, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 1,500 tons of anthracite coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., or to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals for supplying about 1,600 tons steam coal in schooner-load lots will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Jan'y 23, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Capt. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. 322 East 35th St., care Mrs. Kiernan.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and maid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 428 West 42d St., care Mrs. Reid.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good, strong girl as cook and laundress; will take a houseworker's place; is suited; best references from present place, 2½ years. 1,402 Lexington Av.; Janitor's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; first-class city references. W. C., 210 West 36th St., ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; good city reference. 677 2d Av.; call in store.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; understands her business; best references. 136 West 99th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, washing, ironing, cleaning; go out by day; reference; $1; care fare. Hall, 213 West 66th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; take work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; good reference. 410 West 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; city references from last place. 134 West 28th St., third floor, front.

Nurses.

INFANT'S or YOUNG CHILD'S NURSE.—Lady desires situation for thoroughly competent infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; many years' experience. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 31 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Massage operator, skillful and experienced, desires patients; French system. Hygiene, 753 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly capable; twelve months last place; three years previous; employers can be seen. J. M. D., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. Address G. L., 1,026 3d Av., Times Branch.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class butler and valet; can furnish first-class recommendations; willing and obliging. H. H., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly capable English servant; best city references; last employer can be seen. Charles Gower, 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER—English trained; thoroughly understands a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman can be seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly competent; good personal character; abstainer; single; age 32; wages not less than $50. Downing, care Gerity, 76 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss; good valet; strictly temperate; good city references. A. M., 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; age, 34; single; just returned from Europe; good city references. W., care McHugh, 639 6th Av.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; age 30; excellent city references. W. Barker, 156 East 39th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; expert; 20 years' experience; age 37; moderate wages. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe wishes situation for her butler; can be seen at present employer's between 10 and 12. 33 West 37th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; 11 years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife; French; age 32; together; in private house; man as coachman; wife as chambermaid; city or country. X. Y., care C., Meistes, 224 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman who thoroughly understands his business; twelve years' reference; out on account of death of former employer. T. F. B., 247 West 68th St.

COACHMAN.—By well-appearing man, (married;) thoroughly competent and reliable; careful, experienced driver; highest city references; last employers can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Leaves his last situation on account of family going to Europe, who highly recommend him in every particular; city or country. E. M., Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged Jan. 5 on account of family going abroad; first-class in every branch; ten years personal reference; single. Hannon, 225 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes situation for a coachman, whom she can highly recommend. 155 East 29th St. T. G.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman as second man; 23; four years' good city reference; last employer can be seen. J. L., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—Private family; best city reference. A. F., 61 Lexington Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful young man; sober, honest, and obliging; place in private family; understands furnace and housework, (except waiting;) city reference. George, Box 215 Times Up-town, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALETING.—Two or three gentlemen wanted by thoroughly experienced English servant; six years' city references. A. B., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET or NURSE.—Can give massage treatment; best of recommendations. Neilson, 108 West 54th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Call, Monday and Tuesday mornings, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at 47 West 50th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent butler, where second man is kept. Address, giving references and wages expected, Y. Z., Box 103 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

Assignments.

SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1897. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January	FITZGERALD, S.	June	ARNOLD, S.
February	ARNOLD, S.	September	FITZGERALD, S.
March	FITZGERALD, S.	October	ARNOLD, S.
April	ARNOLD, S.	November	FITZGERALD, S.
May	FITZGERALD, S.	December	ARNOLD, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	ARNOLD, S.	July	ARNOLD, S.
February	FITZGERALD, S.	August	FITZGERALD, S.
March	ARNOLD, S.	September	ARNOLD, S.
April	FITZGERALD, S.	October	FITZGERALD, S.
May	ARNOLD, S.	November	ARNOLD, S.
June	FITZGERALD, S.	December	FITZGERALD, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Surrogates.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New York

An Ideal Winter Resort.

Finest Winter Hotel in the North.

The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.

Music Daily in Sun Parlors.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New York";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Curacao";) at §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer for New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 2 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Grecian Prince, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dunstan, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 6 PM for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia."

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. §28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. §3 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. §9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe......Sat., Jan. 2, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle, Sat., Jan. 9, 9 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Jan. 2, 3 PM	Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM
Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM	Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM
Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM	Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon	Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon	Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon	Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon	Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Monday, Dec. 28
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack...Wednesday, Dec. 30
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack......Saturday, Jan. 2
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.......Tuesday, Jan. 5

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM	†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM	†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of January 5th and January 16th will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK....Dec. 30	NEW YORK....Jan. 20
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6	ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27
PARIS.........Jan. 13	PARIS.........Feb. 3

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.

By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Kensington, Dec. 30, 1 PM	Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM
Westernland, Jan. 6, noon	BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA,** 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS,** returning via **JAMAICA,** Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU, via Honolulu.................Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.............Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P.M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P.M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily, North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Saratoga and New Paltz.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connections for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:30 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect November 15, 1896.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:45 A. M., Indianapolis 8:10 A. M., Louisville 11:45 A. M., St. Louis 3:24 P. M., and Toledo 8:55 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:12 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New Orleans, Memphis, Jacksonville, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to Atlanta and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and Macon. 9.00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Richmond and Jacksonville.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M. 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 22, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7.15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5.45, 9.00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

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Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

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Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

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Leave New York foot of Liberty St., daily.

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WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

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MADISON AV., 650, CORNER OF 60TH ST.—Elegant rooms on second floor, with board; strictly first-class.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

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$300 YEARLY.—**Collegiate Institute.** The student, not the class is the **unit.** Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives. 800 feet above sea level. Healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. Pla, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplin., Newton, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ASPINWALL and HELEN A. REDFIELD, trustees under the last will and testament of John Lloyd Aspinwall, deceased, for the benefit of Helen A. Redfield, plaintiffs, against Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Isaac Rosenthal, Terence Brady, Russell Murray, Jacob Chaytowitz, and Sarah Chaytowitz, his wife; Fanny Shapiro, Joseph Fatowsky, and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein, Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Joseph Lhowe, her husband; Lena Rages, Caroline Michel, and Isidore Michel, her husband; George A. Tallman, as receiver of the rents, issues, and profits of the premises herein described in the complaint, duly appointed by an order of this court dated the 21st day of October, 1896, made in an action now pending, entitled Russell Murray against Mary Lhowe and others, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated September 25th, 1896.

EDWARD P. SCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Pine Street, New-York City.

To the defendants Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Joseph Fatowsky and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Lena Rages: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of November, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 28th, 1896. Yours, &c.,

EDWARD P. SCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Pine Street, New-York City, New-York. n30-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the seventh clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Dometille Denison and her descendants, plaintiffs, against DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the eighth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Adele Van Brunt and her descendants; Dometille Denison and Alfred Becar, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the ninth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Pauline Arnold and her descendants; Dometille Denison, individually; Josephine Kroger, Evelyn C. Gagnebin, William B. Denison, Adele Van Brunt, Louise Bull, Adele H. Bull, Charles M. Bull, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, Theodora A. Johnston, Edward W. Cameron, Annie S. Arnold, sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Arnold, deceased; William B. Gagnebin, defendants. Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 22d, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, and Theodora A. Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the said 22d day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
d28-1aw6wM.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I., held in the County Court House in the City of New York on the first day of September, 1896.—Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation. On reading and filing the petition of John J. Bockee and others as Directors of the above-named ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 31st day of August, 1896, after hearing Clarence W. Francis, Esq., Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York, and on motion of ————————, Esq., of counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY, the above-named corporation, show cause before John B. Mayo, Esquire, attorney and counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, ——————————, New York City, on the fourth day of January, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and the said corporation, the ROSE VALLEY WOOLEN COMPANY, should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That said referee proceed in accordance with law and the practice of this court, and that he report thereon with all convenient speed; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein to show cause, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, where the principal office of said corporation is located, and also in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, New York. Enter. R. A. P., J. S. C.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—SOLOMON APPEL and GUSTAV BASCH, plaintiffs, against ISAAC MERZBACHER, Veit Merzbacher, Dorothere Oppenheimer, Seligmann Oppenheimer, individually and as administrator of the goods and chattels of Benedict H. Merzbacher, deceased; Alexander Litt, The New York Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, Charles L. Miller, Simon Schwartz, M. Davis, and Adolph Jacobs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 14th, 1896.

N. D. LAWTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Veit Merzbacher and Dorothere Oppenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eighteenth day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of December, 1896.

N. D. LAWTON,
d21-1aw6wM Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. CESARE CONTI, Plaintiff, against MARCELLO H. BARILATI, doing business under the name of M. H. Barilati & Co., defendant. Trial desired in N. Y. County—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, Dec. 22, 1896.

LOUIS STECKLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: 273-277 Broadway, New York City.

To Marcello H. Barilati, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, N. Y. City, on said 26th day of December, 1896.

LOUIS STECKLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office and Office address: No. 273-277 Broadway, N. Y. City. d28-1aw6wM

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, $2.

TO-NIGHT & Wednesday, Friday evenings, the FASCINATING JAPANESE MUSICAL COMEDY.

THE GEISHA,

TO-MORROW, Thursday, Saturday evenings, MISS

ADA REHAN

as BEATRICE, in Shakespeare's most brilliant comedy

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

***This great production, hailed by press and public as a GREAT TRIUMPH, has created a POSITIVE SENSATION.

MATINEE of THE GEISHA WEDNESDAY next.

MATINEES of MUCH ADO New Year's Day, (Friday,) Saturday, Jan. 2; Monday, Jan. 4, and Wednesday, Jan. 6.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera. Season 1896-7.
TO-NIGHT, MEFISTOFELE.
Calvé, Mantelli, Plancon, and Cremonini.
Wednesday Evg., Dec. 30, & Sat. Mat. Jan. 2d.
First Performance of Wagner's Opera
SIEGFRIED.
Melba, Traubmann, Olitzka, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Hubbenet, Castelmary, and Bispham.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 1, Thomas's Opera HAMLET.
Calvé, Litvinne, Plancon, Gogny, Lassalle.
Sat. Mat. Jan. 2, SIEGFRIED.
Same Cast as Wed. Evg., Dec. 30.
Sat. Evg. at pop. Prices, TANNHAUSER.
Eames, Bauermeister, Engle, Plancon, Gogny, D'Aubigné, Bars, and Ancona.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 3, 7th Sunday Concert.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
Last 6 Nights. Mats. Friday & Saturday.
MR. HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE.
To-night, Tues., & Fri. Evgs., New Year's & Sat. Mats., **A Bunch of Violets**
Wed. Evg., only time, The Dancing Girl.
Thurs. and Sat. Nights—HAMLET.

MONDAY NEXT, ENGAGEMENT OF MR.

JOHN HARE

FIRST PLAY—A. W. PINERO'S
THE HOBBY HORSE.
SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Third Afternoon Concert, Friday, Jan. 1.
Third Evg. Concert, Saturday, Jan. 2.
Soloist, **ADELE AUS DER OHE.**
New York Symphony Orchestra (Inc.)

PROGRAMME—BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 5, C minor. LISZT, Concerto, No. 1, for Piano with Orchestra. WAGNER, Prelude to Parsifal. Seats 50 cents to $1.50. Boxes $12, at the box office and at Schuberth's.

C. L. GRAFF, Bus. Mgr.

800 SEATS IN BALCONY AT 50 CTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS MONDAY AFT. AT 2
AND TUESDAY, DEC. 29, AT 8 P. M.
Annual Christmas Performance of
THE MESSIAH
BY THE **ORATORIO SOCIETY.**
WALTER DAMROSCH......Conductor.
MISS LILLIAN BLAUVELT, MRS. ADELE BALDWIN, MR. EVANS WILLIAMS, MR. FFRANGCON DAVIES.
Seats Now at the Box Office.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. 8:15 P. M.
DAINTY LOUISE **BEAUDET** THE RAGE OF NEW YORK.
KARINA PARIS' LAST SENSATION. | NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
Winter Garden—Bal Champetre 11 P. M.
OLYMPIA THEATRE NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
Paulton's clever Operatic Comedy.
DORCAS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL SHOW
NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
☞ OPENS TO-MORROW. ☜
ADMISSION, 50c. 10 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

EDEN MUSEE.
LUMIERE'S
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits Every Hour.
ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

BIJOU Broadway and 30th st. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY,) DEC. 29.
MAY IRWIN in
COURTED INTO COURT.

CASINO EVENINGS 8:15. MATS. NEW YEAR'S AND SAT. 2:15.
To-night—Regular Casino Prices—$1.50 Best.
LILLIAN RUSSELL
An American Beauty.
SOUVENIR MAT. SAT. JAN. 2—20 PORTRAITS.

LYCEUM At 8:20. 4th Av. & 23d St. Dan'l Frohman......Manager
Grundy's Merry Play,
The Late Mr. Castello.
Preceded 8:20 by The Wife of Willoughby.
Matinées this week, New Year's & Sat. only.

5AVE. THEATRE. Eve's. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
Last week. Last Matinées Friday and Saturday.
WM. H. **CRANE** IN
A FOOL OF FORTUNE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Mat. Saturday.
PRICES 25 | 50 | 75 | 1.00
A MAN OF HONOR.
"Made a decided hit."—Herald.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEARS.
NEXT MONDAY—CAPTAIN IMPUDENCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S. **TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS.**
Regular Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., at 8:15.

Broadway Theatre. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Special Holiday Matinée NEW YEAR'S.
LAST WEEK **BRIAN BORU.**
TUESDAY, JAN. 5—SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

Murray Hill Theatre. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Pop. Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. | HOYT'S A TEXAS STEER. | MATS. WED. and SAT. SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S.

WALLACK'S. 1 Week. 3 Matinées.
IN GAY NEW YORK.
With its great cast of favorites.
Matinées: Wednesday—Friday—Saturday.
Jan. 4—D'Arville-Carroll Co., in Kismet.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th, near Broadway.
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
100TH PERFORMANCE JAN. 11—SOUVENIRS.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Sat. **SECRET SERVICE.**

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
My Friend from India.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. New Year's & Sat.
Jan. 4, Hoyt's A Contented Woman.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Mr. Richard Mansfield.
To-night—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Jan. 4—The Gay Parisians.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.
Matinées this week Wed., New Year's, & Sat.

Herald Square Theatre. To-night at 8:15.
"BEST IN TOWN."
HE GIRL FROM PARIS.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., Wed., New Year's., & Sat.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
LAST 18 TIMES **YVETTE GUILBERT.**

Harlem Opera House. Ev'gs 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
THE SPORTING DUCHESS. | Original Co. and Production.

STAR. DAILY MATINEES. EVE., 8:15.
THE LILIPUTIANS | MERRY TRAMPS.
NEXT WEEK—FALLEN AMONG THIEVES.

Irving Pl. Theatre. To-night last time, "The Spendthrift." Tues., "Ave Zaertlishen Verwandten."

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Nights, 8:15.
12th week—MATS. Wed., NEW YEAR'S, & Sat.
THE CHERRY PICKERS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
HANLON BROS.' NEWEST SUPERBA.

THE LAST CALL TO MANY

MR. MOODY ON THE LAST SABBATH OF THE YEAR.

A Plea for All to Seek Salvation Before It Is Too Late—The Evangelist in Boston This Week.

Evangelist Dwight L. Moody is always interesting, and to the thousands who flock to hear him he must be ever new. There is no sign of a falling off in the demand for his sermons, and the singing of his co-worker, Ira D. Sankey. At the afternoon meeting in Carnegie Hall yesterday it was announced that the evangelists would return to New York next Sunday, and at the two services to be then held Mr. Moody will deliver a New Year's sermon. He will be engaged in revival work in Boston every day this week.

The hall was crowded as usual yesterday, and among the occupants of the platform was Bishop C. D. Foss of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moody's Bible stand was decorated with holly.

The audience responded very heartily during the singing, and the melody of sacred song filled the house from the upper balcony, where Mr. Birkholz directed a number of singers, to the choir on the platform led by Mr. Sankey. Before the sermon the hymns sung were "There'll Be No Dark Valley," "Thy God Reigneth," "Come Unto Me, Ye Weary," "Loyalty to Christ," "Saved by Grace," and a solo by Mr. Sankey, "Eye Hath Not Seen." Bishop Foss offered prayer that the closing year might witness the end of indifference in sacred things, and the end of sluggishness on the part of professing Christians. "O Lord!" he said, "arouse Thy too slow and reluctant Church." The Rev. Dr. Thompson also led in prayer.

A Time for Self-Examination.

Mr. Moody gave a prelude to his principal discourse, basing it on Ecclesiastes viii., 9, which he read. "One of the most awful things in this world," said he, "is the funeral of an unconverted churchman. The most difficult place I have ever been put in is to try to comfort a family laying away a false professor."

The preacher said that it was a good thing at the close of the year to give a little time to self-examination, to see where each one stood, and to inquire whether the life we are leading is a dual one. "Are we living up to what we profess?" he asked. "Men think that because God does not bring His judgment upon them instantly, He shuts His eyes to their iniquities, but let them not deceive themselves. Your sin will find you out." Mr. Moody told them that they would all be making good resolutions and vows and promises, but, like last year's, they would be all broken. But they could not stand still; they must either grow in grace or else retrograde. "I was glad to hear the Bishop make that prayer," he added, "and I hope to see the Church, from Maine to California, aroused from its lethargy."

The evangelist ended with a prayer that God might inspire them with new hopes and purposes to serve Him during the coming year.

The choir and congregation sang "Saved by Grace," after which Mr. Moody announced that the offering would be taken up. On next Sunday, he said, a report would be read showing what the offerings had been at these meetings. Then he thanked the people who had helped him to place religious books in the hands of prisoners. He read a letter which the Chaplain of a jail in New Mexico had written since a distribution of the books, "The Way to God," "Light on Life's Duties," and "Spurgeon's Sermons," had been made in the prison. The letter stated: "Eight convicts came forward and proclaimed their faith and asked to form themselves into a church. Some are life prisoners." The writer also said that for every English-speaking prisoner they had there were 100 who only knew Spanish.

Mr. Moody then suggested that Spanish translations of the books should be made, and when some one in the audience expressed approval of the suggestion, Mr. Moody returned: "Well, if you think so, give some money to it." While the collection was being made, "Lord, I'm Coming Home," and "Jesus Is Calling" were sung.

The Last Sabbath in the Year.

Evangelist Moody's sermon was now reached. "There is something very solemn about the last Sabbath of a year," he began, "because it is the last call that many in an audience like this are going to hear. I have been perplexed during the past week to get my mind on a subject that would do the most good. It is over forty years since God called me, and if He would use me to-day to reach some young man and give him the joy that I have had for those forty years I would be ten thousand times paid. Pray with me that God will call up some one who will go out and turn tens of thousands to Jesus Christ. The fields are ready for the harvest, but the laborers are few. God calls on His disciples to come out and give more time to His service."

Mr. Moody read from Acts xi., 14, the words: "Who shall tell thee words whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved?" "In a few hours," he continued, "the seal of eternity will be stamped on this year. I want to make the way so plain that every one of you will be in the kingdom of God before the meeting closes. Peter stood up and spoke of the death of Christ and the Holy Ghost came over them all. Why should not that happen in Carnegie Hall to-day? Accursed unbelief stands in the way."

The preacher gave several illustrations to show that it was something outside of a man himself that would save him. It was not Noah's knowledge of the ark that saved him, but the step of faith which had him walk into it. "There are men in this house to-day," he said, "who know as much intellectually about Jesus Christ as I do or any minister here does, but they do not act on the call."

Can Be Saved at Once.

Mr. Moody said he wanted to show men that they could be saved at once. "Christian character is a matter of growth, but there is a time when we pass from death into life, and that is instantaneous," he said. He continued by comparing the man who would be saved at once to the refugee who, to escape the avenger, betook himself with all rapidity to one of the Cities of Refuge. In his haste to get to a place of safety he did not stop to discuss theology or the questions of the day. The evangelist urged them all to come into the City of Refuge, where they would be safe under the banner of God.

"It is told of a man that he was forty-two years learning that he could do nothing toward his own salvation. The next thing he learned was that God did not require him to do anything. If it is a gift, you cannot work for it. Jesus Christ saved you, if you believe it. Will you take salvation as a gift and have eternal life now?"

Mr. Sankey sang "The Homeland," as a solo. The choir gave the hymn, "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice." Mr. Moody brought the service to a close by some remarks on the three steps to the lost world—neglect, refusal, and despising. He said it took as much will power to reject Christ as to receive Him, and that no one could afford to neglect, refuse, or despise the teachings of the Gospel.

WARNER TOO FOND OF ALE.

He Stole a Barrel of Cement, Thinking It Was Liquid Refreshments.

William Warner of 1,880 Third Avenue was intoxicated on Saturday night, and at the suggestion of a wag, started to roll a barrel of cement to his home from a building above One Hundred and Tenth Street, thinking it was ale.

Detective Shevlin happened along, and Warner asked him to help roll the barrel. The amused officer took the intoxicated young man to the police station, and Magistrate Crane yesterday fined him $3. The cement was restored to Michael Katzen, the owner, who enjoyed the joke on Warner so well that he would not prosecute.

BISHOP GABRIELS IN THE CITY.

He Solemnizes the Feast of St. Stephen at St. Stephen's Church.

The Feast of St. Stephens was solemnized yesterday in conjunction with the Feast of the Consecration of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street. At all the services of the day large congregations were present.

A solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated at 11 A. M. by the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, D. D., Bishop of Ogdensburg, with the Rev. John Edwards, assistant priest; the Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor, Deacon; the Rev. Joseph P. Donohue, Sub-Deacon; the Rev. Joseph P. Donohue, sub-deacon of Ceremonies. The musical programme was by the soloists, quartet, and grand chorus, accompanied by organ, piano, and Diller's Cornet Band. The mass, Charles Wels's Fifth, was composed for the occasion in honor of St. Stephen. The processional was Beethoven's Overture to Egmont and Klein's Ecce Sacerdos Magnus; offertory, Adeste Fideles, Novello; recessional, Dossert's hymn to St. Stephen, and Handel's Hallelujah chours; finale, Meyerbeer's Coronation March.

The sermon was by the Very Rev. William O'B. Pardow, Provincial of the Jesuit Fathers. He depicted the character of St. Stephen, the first martyr, and spoke of the great importance at the present time of such positive and unflinching faith in the doctrines of the Church as was possessed by that saint. Among these doctrines most to be insisted upon were the necessity of baptism, the truth of the Bible, the sacramental character of marriage, and the damnation of those dying in mortal sin.

At 7:30 P. M. solemn rubical vespers were celebrated by the Right Rev. Mgr. Mooney, LL. D., assisted by the Rev. Father Daly, O. C. C., Deacon; the Rev. Father O'Beirne, O. C. C., sub-deacon, and the following Cope Bearers: The Rev. Fathers O'Connor, Raywood, Colton, Donohue, Le Brun, Gribbin.

Bishop Gabriels preached a sermon on Christian education.

A PIONEER CHURCH REOPENED.

Completion of Repairs on the Eighteenth Street Methodist Edifice.

The Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Eighth Avenue, was reopened yesterday, after extensive repairs and alterations had been made that entailed an expense of $20,000. The interior is painted in a pale green color, with borders of flowers. New carpets cover the floor and platform. Three large vases of flowers adorned the platform yesterday.

This church is the charter church of Methodism in New York City. The organization was formed in a frame building on Twentieth Street in 1829. In 1836 the congregation moved to Eighteenth Street, and has worshipped there until now. Several years ago the edifice was practically rebuilt, with a handsome gray-stone front, and only a small portion of the original building was left standing.

The oldest member of the church is ex-Sergt. Isaac Bird, who for thirty-six years was connected with the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the church.

The edifice was full yesterday, and several of the former members came to attend the reopening services. The exercises were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Campbell, and several hymns and anthems were sung by the congregation and choir. Bishop C. D. Foss preached a Christmas sermon.

In the evening services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington, and Chancellor Day of Syracuse University preached the sermon.

FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.

The Rev. Dr. Mulchahey's Anniversary Celebrated at St. Paul's.

The congregation of St. Paul's Chapel, many of the Episcopal clergymen in this city, and several from other parts of the country, celebrated last evening the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination to the ministry of the Rev. Dr. James Mulchahey, vicar emeritus of the chapel, who was for twenty years its vicar.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, conducted the services and presented to Dr. Mulchahey, after an address that teemed with praise, a testimonial in the form of a history of Dr. Mulchahey's religious and literary achievements. Among the clergymen present were Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. James McCalch, the Rev. D. N. A. Henshaw of Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton, the Rev. Arthur C. Kimber, and the Rev. Edward H. Goodwin.

In his response to Dr. Dix, Dr. Mulchahey said it had been his intention to tell no person, not even Bishop Potter, of the fact that yesterday would be the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. "It was my intention," he said, "to ask the vicar of this chapel to allow me to celebrate the holy communion to-day and say nothing of my festival, but my brethren found me out and arranged this celebration. No words of mine are adequate to express my gratitude.

"I have tried to be loyal to this church, and now, at the end of my ministry, I am glad to be able to testify, as at the beginning, that there is no name under which men can be saved except the name of Jesus. No one could have been happier than I in the twenty years of my vicarship in this church."

Dr. Mulchahey expressed his gratitude to Bishop Potter, Dr. Dix, and the congregation, and addresses of praise for his work were made by the Bishop and by the Rev. Dr. Henshaw.

MR. GWILYM CHANGES FAITH.

First Episcopal, Then Baptist, and Now Episcopal Again.

The Rev. D. V. Gwilym, who has been pastor of the MacDougal Street Baptist Church for two years, preached his farewell sermon last night, and announced that he was going back to the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he had been brought up and become a priest. The church was well filled, and in the gallery were a large number of poor men, to whom the Rev. Mr. Gwilym had been accustomed to distribute bread evenings.

The reason for leaving the Baptist Church, Mr. Gwilym said, was that he had been troubled since he left the Episcopal Church, whose doctrines he firmly believed in, especially the eucharist. He had been under the influence of a strong religious emotion when he accepted the call to MacDougal Street Church. Preaching on the streets had caused some church people to lose confidence in him, and he was led to commit irregularities, according to Church rules, and finally accept work outside the Church.

Mr. Gwilym, after fitting for the ministry, was rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Lewiston, Me. He then removed to Brooklyn and became engaged in evangelical work connected with the North Archdeaconry. Two years ago he accepted the call to the MacDougal Street Church. He has no plans for the present, and will re-enter his mother Church as a communicant.

Three Highwaymen Beaten Off.

Stephen Brown, an expressman, was driving through North Bergen Saturday night on his way to Paterson. Just as he reached the Bergen County line a man seized the horses by the head, while the two men jumped on the wagon. Brown beat them with the butt of the whip on the hands till they let go of the side of the wagon and jumped off. He then whipped up his horses, knocking down the man who held them, and who narrowly escaped being run over. His assailants chased him awhile, but finally gave up the pursuit.

THE HOSPITAL COLLECTION.

Further Contributions to the General and Woman's Fund.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection now in progress:

D. O. Mills	$200	The New York Store Fixture-Company's employes	$11
Morris K. Jesup	100	Thornley Dickson	10
Clarence M. Hyde	100	Edward M. Shepard	10
American Bank Note Company	100	Eberhard Faber	10
M. Camacho Roldan & Van Sickel	60	E. C. Jameson	10
"Cash"	30	Julien T. Davies	10
William C. Osborn	25	Peter F. Pia	10
Henry Holt & Co.	25	Republic Lodge, F. and A. M.	10
M. H. Mallory & Co., "The Churchman"	25	Thomas Nelson & Sons	10
A. W. C.	25	William C. Gulliver	10
Alfred J. Taylor	25	Dick & Fitzgerald	10
Employes of Fifth Avenue National Bank	16	M. Dwight Collins	10
Otto Hann & Brother	15	Willson, Adams & Co.	10
S. P. Avery, Jr.	10		
Selmar Hess	10		

The Woman's Fund.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the Woman's Fund of the general collection:

Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer	$100	Mrs. W. W. Skiddy	$10
Mrs. A. W. Hard	50	Mrs. Charles Kellogg	10
Mrs. A. R. Van Nest	50	Anonymous	10
Mrs. C. L. O., Utica	30	Mrs. John H. Screven	5
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	25	Mrs. H. F. Hadden	5
Mrs. S. P. Avery	25	Mrs. Edward E. Poor	5
Mrs. J. A. Geissenhainer	25	Mrs. Edward Neill	5
Miss M. D. Van Winkle	25	Mrs. Edward C. Post	5
Mrs. J. H. Hinton	25	Mrs. Harris Colt	5
Mrs. A. M. Hoyt	25	Mrs. Lig. W. Fay	5
Mrs. George T. Bliss	25	Mrs. J. W. Randell	5
Mrs. J. L. Barclay	25	Mrs. E. B. Sexton	5
Mrs. F. B. Elliott	20	Mrs. Francklyn	5
Mrs. E. L. Baylies	20	Mrs. Kate W. Blake	5
Mrs. John S. Barnes	10	Mrs. R. H. Gallatin	5
Mrs. C. I. Pardee	10	Mrs. Edgar Hendricks	5
Mrs. Geo. Kemp	10	Mrs. H. H. Hoppin	5
Mrs. W. E. Iselin	10	Mrs. W. H. Hume	5
Miss Brower	10	Mrs. F. A. Snow	5

GERMAN HOSPITAL'S FESTIVAL.

Patients Entertained by Speechmaking and a Musical Programme.

The Christmas festival given annually at the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, attracted many persons interested in hospital work yesterday afternoon.

The exercises were held for the special amusement of such of the patients as could be present in the hall in the east wing of the institution. The room was handsomely decorated with evergreens, and a big Christmas tree ornamented one corner.

President Theodore Kilian welcomed those assembled in a brief speech, after which the Liederkranz Ladies' Double Quartet sang. More speechmaking by Mrs. C. Miehling, President of the Frauen-Vereins, and Dr. Krug followed. Miss Arcularius recited, and Richard Arnold played a violin solo. The Arion Quartet also sang.

The hospital received many useful donations for the holidays, such as blankets, slippers, brushes, wearing apparel, wines, meats, flour, canned fruits, &c.

Among the contributors were Mrs. J. K. Krieg, Samuel Lewis, Miss E. Werdann, Miss Fannie Mayer, Adolf Ruttroff, John Racky, Mrs. Anna Fahrenzolz, Mrs. William Riesz, C. Baumann, Mrs. Theodore Riehl, Mrs. W. Wicke, Max Ams, Mrs. Henry Schiffer, Charles Mierisch, Mrs. J. G. Clausen, W. Endemann, Mrs. William Foster, Mrs. William Sill, Mrs. J. Otto Toussant, Mrs. Henry Hesse, Mrs. H. Lapp, Mrs. Jacob Schmitt, Mrs. Charles Foster, Mrs. George Ehret, and Mrs. George H. Diehl.

HARBURGER FOR FREE CUBA.

He Addresses the Free Sons of Israel on the Duty of Congress.

Zion Lodge No. 38, Free Sons of Israel, listened to a stirring address by Julius Harburger, yesterday, on Cuba. Mr. Harburger declared that every liberty-loving American favored the adoption by the Senate of the Cameron resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence. He paid a glowing tribute to the endurance, patience, and bravery of the people of Cuba, and denounced Spain's injustice and cruelty.

"We are in duty bound," said he, "as the shining example of what a free people can accomplish, to assist those republics which have the same aims and objects as we have. While America is desirous of maintaining a state of peace with monarchical Governments, our Americanism and independence require that we officially give recognition to a republic which has so heroically withstood the assaults made by the butcher soldiers of Spain."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Pulmo-Sanatorium Company of Syracuse; capital, $100,000. Directors—Albert G. Anthony, Henry Phillips, John W. Saddler, Charles Williams, and William S. Farmer, Syracuse.

The Tuscarora Realty Company, to deal in real estate in Niagara Falls; capital, $2,500. Directors—James E. Simmons, F. H. Stewart, Ida I. Stewart, and others, Niagara Falls.

The Bowne-Gaus Shoe Company, to deal in boots and shoes and rubber goods in Utica; capital, $20,000. Directors—Frederic J. Bowne, Amelia M. Bowne, Utica; Fred F. Gaus and Mary E. Gaus, Stittsville.

The Syracuse Sanatorium, to treat diseases of the respiratory organs and other diseases in Syracuse; capital, $2,500. Directors—William S. Farmer, John W. Saddler, and Emmons H. Sanford, Syracuse.

The Nitro Powder Company, to manufacture powder and dynamite and other mining supplies in Esopus, Ulster County; capital, $25,000. Directors—Edward Shaw, Pittsburg, Penn.; Emanuel Metzger, David L. Wildrick, Kingston, and others.

Day & Kenyon Company, to deal in knit and dry goods and manufacturers' agents in New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—John W. Day, East Orange, N. J.; Albert K. Kenyon, New York; R. A. Salisbury, Brooklyn, and Rosa C. Day, East Orange.

The Pearl Button Company, to manufacture pearl and other buttons in New York City; capital, $300,000. Directors—John Byrne, Edwin A. Dobbins, New York City; George Beveridge and William H. Leland, Brooklyn; Frank T. Ryan, Detroit, Mich., and others.

An Old Woman Assaulted.

While trying to save her deaf and dumb son from a beating, Mrs. Mary Fernandez, sixty years old, of 91 Monroe Street, was struck on the head with a blackjack Saturday night, and her skull was fractured. It is thought she will die of the wound. Her alleged assailant was Richard Hines of 283 Henry Street. He was arrested. It is said he quarreled with Tony Fernandez in front of Fernandez's home. Mrs. Fernandez interfered, and, according to the police, Hines struck her. When Hines was arrested the blackjack was found in his possession.

Elias W. Taylor Much Improved.

Elias W. Taylor, the well-known paper stock merchant, who was suddenly stricken with apoplexy Saturday and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, was much improved yesterday. It was reported at the hospital last evening that Mr. Taylor was gaining rapidly.

AMAZED AT SKEPTICISM

DR. PIERSON PREACHES IN DEFENSE OF THE BIBLE.

Discourses by Various Ministers at the Sunday Sessions of the Christian Convocation—Programme for To-day.

Sessions of the Christian Convocation were held yesterday in the American Theatre, Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Large congregations were present at the different meetings.

In the morning the Rev. Dr. A. F. Pierson delivered an interesting address on "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible and Its Claims upon Our Faith and Loyalty." Dr. Pierson has been amazed at the decline in doctrinal soundness in these later days, and especially at the disposition to explain away the statements of the Bible. He holds this Book to be unquestionably the Word of God, and gave very strong reasons why it was entitled to the faith of every candid man.

In the afternoon there was a children's service, after which the Rev. A. B. Simpson of the Christian Alliance referred to the simple eloquence of the series of messages upon present truths contained in the titles of the discourses which had already been given during the conference, and of those which were yet to come. They told, he said, the whole story of Jesus, and taught the believer his duty.

"We Can Be Epistles."

The subject announced for yesterday afternoon was: "Christ the Living Word, and the Christian a Living Epistle."

"We may not be Apostles," said Mr. Simpson, "but we can be epistles, known and read of all men."

Prof. E. F. Stroeter, editor of Our Hope, took for his text the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John: "In the beginning was the Word." The Word of God, he said, was to all life what the ocean was to natural life. Just as the water of the ocean, drawn up into the air by the sun, condensed in clouds, and precipitated as rain and snow, fed all the plant and animal life of the world, so all life was sustained by the Word which became Flesh.

The Rev. C. T. Studd of the China Mission said that it was dangerous to talk about ourselves. "Peter walked upon the water very well while he was looking at Christ, but when he bent his eyes to look at his own toes he began to sink." Mr. Studd told, however, at Mr. Simpson's request, how he had left his home in England to become a missionary in China.

Gave His Fortune to the Missions.

His father was dead, and by his will his property was not to be given to the sons until they were twenty-five years old. The speaker was then only twenty-three years old. When he came into his inheritance he had given it away for missionary purposes in such a manner that the giver was never known. Soon after, in proposing to the lady who is now his wife, he told her that she was mistaken if she supposed that he was rich. She replied that if he had kept his money she would not have accepted him. "And I do not know how I should have done without my wife," said he, "but I know I have got along well enough without my money."

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Pierson and Mr. Studd spoke on "Christ, the only and all-sufficient Saviour."

After the addresses a special service of prayer was held for the benefit of those in the audience who expressed a desire to be saved, of whom there were several hundred.

Sessions at the Gospel Tabernacle.

The sessions of the convocation will be resumed to-day at the Gospel Tabernacle, Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. At 10:30 A. M. the theme will be "Prayer in Jesus's Name, Its Privileges and Possibilities." At 2 P. M. there will be a song service and addresses upon the "Person and Work of the Holy Spirit and the Believer as His Temple." In the evening at 7:15 there will be a song service and talks upon "Privileges and Possibilities of a Spirit-Filled Life."

THE POLYCLINIC'S PATIENTS.

All Reported Doing Well—Temporary Quarters to be Secured.

The Faculty of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital has already taken steps toward resuming the work that was interrupted by the fire which partially destroyed the hospital on Christmas Day. A meeting was held Saturday evening at the Murray Hill Hotel, and a committee, composed of Dr. John A. Wyeth, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. J. R. Goff, was appointed to select temporary quarters.

The building on East Thirty-fourth Street did not belong to the association, but was owned by A. K. Ely of 20 Gold Street. The Trustees of the hospital, however, had an agreement with the owner, whereby they were to occupy the building as long as they chose, by the payment of the interest on a mortgage on the property. Unfortunately the furniture and contents of the building were not insured, and the portion of the building that was burned had recently been remodeled at considerable expense.

The building could be repaired, but this would take time, and work cannot be begun until after the fire loss has been adjusted. The place, too, is not desirable, on account of the proximity of the elevated railroad tracks. For these reasons, a new site is to be secured, not far from the present one, but probably further east.

"We have very few pay patients," said Dr. Wyeth to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "Still, we do not care to pose as conducting an institution for the care of the city poor. It is rather an educational institution, where we teach doctors who know all about the theory of surgery and medicine, but who do not know much about the practice. Last year we gave instruction to 440 of them, and 52,000 cases were treated at the hospital. It is somewhat of a hobby with us to be sure, but we cannot be charged with conducting the institution for the purpose of making money. The students pay for the instruction, and we get private subscriptions in addition to a small appropriation from the city, but this is barely sufficient to pay the running expenses. We want a modern hospital building, somewhere in the neighborhood of the one that was burned, but away from Thirty-fourth Street. In the meantime, we will secure temporary quarters in the neighborhood. The patients who were removed from the burning building are all doing nicely, and all will recover."

The following committee has been appointed to receive funds for the new building: J. Henry Harper, Chairman; Charles Edward Gregory, 592 Fifth Avenue; William P. Clyde, 5 Bowling Green; Hermann Oelrichs, 2 Bowling Green; Dr. Andrew R. Robinson, 248 West Forty-second Street, and Charles Francis Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Manhattan Cricket Club's Work.

The Manhattan Cricket Club's annual report has been issued. The club played in all a total of 41 matches, and of these 27 were won, 12 lost, and 2 drawn. Of the men who accomplished the best individual work, J. Adam stands out prominently. F. J. Prendergast, J. Mart, H. S. Tattersall, and R. A. J. Goode were also successful for the first eleven of the club, while A. C. Copeland, T. J. O'Reilly, A. V. Clarke, and H. Rushton did the best work for the second eleven. The club will have its annual dinner next month.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The naval veterans of the civil war take a deep interest in the action of Congress on the Cuban insurrection, because if the United States should be involved in hostilities with Spain, the conflict would be distinctively a trial of the sea power of the two nations. The conditions of naval warfare are so different now from what they were thirty years ago that these old-time fighters confess to feeling a lively curiosity as to the way in which a duel would be fought between two modern steel-armored battleships. Capt. Louis N. Stodder of the United States Revenue cutter Service, now United States Supervisor of Anchorages for the Port of New York, was the Navigating Officer of the Monitor at the time of her fight with the Merrimac. During that fight, he said, the two ships were in actual contact at one time and from his station on the Monitor he saw the men on the Merrimac ramming the charge of powder into a gun. Those were the days of muzzle-loaders. Capt. Stodder was an officer of the volunteer navy, and ever since the war has been in the Revenue cutter Service, so that he is not familiar with the naval tactics of to-day, but he wondered whether two immense battleships like those of all great navies now would ever come so close together in action as were the Monitor and the Merrimac, and what would happen if they did.

⁂

The hat has long been used by draymen and porters as a convenient receptacle for memoranda. Throughout the South and West, at least, the first thing a negro does with a note, a bill, or a paper containing directions for him, is to drop it into his hat. "Paste it in your hat" is a piece of advice suggested by this custom. With other classes of men, however, the memorandum note book has been generally used instead of the hat. That man's headgear affords a convenient and capacious portfolio for carrying from place to place such ephemeral memoranda, to be used once, and then destroyed, was shown a few days ago by a gentleman in a cable car. As he passed a certain street he removed his hat and glanced in it. The curious who looked into the matter saw that he was engaged in studying memoranda. The hat was full of notes. They were stuck in the inner band, and it did not seem possible to put in another one. Suddenly, however, the gentleman dropped the hat in his lap, got a scrap of paper from one pocket and a pencil from another, jotted down a word or two, and stuck the slip into the already overcrowded interior, glanced over all the memoranda, and replaced the hat on his head. A little further on he looked hurriedly at the memoranda again, signaled to the conductor, and jumped from the car before it could be stopped. The hat memorandum had done its duty. If the note had been in a book, the man might have gone on to his office and thought of the errand a week later.

⁂

A little skye terrier amused the crowds passing through City Hall Park a few days ago by the pleasure he seemed to be getting out of the snow. He was clearly in his element. The little fellow would plunge delightedly into snow-banks, disappear in the drift, and then dash out again, barking shrilly and shaking the snow from him as a spaniel shakes off water after a dive. His master entered into the sport, and threw hard lumps of snow a good distance away from the walks, where the snow was deep and soft, and the skye would charge after them until he got beyond his depth, and would then turn and struggle back to where there was firmer footing. He enjoyed the fun so much that when his master grew tired throwing clods for him, he pranced up and down through the fluffy snow, biting it and rolling over in it, while the amused spectators shivered and shook in their furs.

⁂

A Chinese street vendor made his appearance in Broadway, near Canal Street, Saturday, and proved such a novelty that crowds blocked the sidewalk when he came to a halt, and fairly fought with each other to get an opportunity to buy the strange and in some cases uncouth articles he offered for sale. He carried a capacious basket that was heaped high with products of the skill of the Flowery Kingdom. There were joss sticks, wonderful bits of wood carving, images of strange and terrible-visaged gods, banners, fans of wonderful hues, lychee nuts, which are scarce and consequently costly this year, sweetmeats, beautifully carved chopsticks, and almost everything that a Chinaman thinks is beautiful. He was unlike his Caucasian brethren, for he said not a word and gave no exhibition of the wonders of his wares other than to thrust an image forward, while the smile that is "childlike and bland," illumined his sallow face. "Me makee lot a monee," he said, as his wares were quickly disappearing. "Me gettee lot a more bly 'm bly. Me comee back; glettee more monee."

⁂

Among the vendors that line the sidewalks on lower Park Row is one who far excels his shrewd comrades in the methods by which he induces passers-by to load themselves with the miniature lanterns, toys, and games in his stock. He is fat and jolly, always smiling, always ready with a joke. He has only one leg. He stands near the front wall of a building, smiling and chattering to the throngs that pass. Whenever a dozen persons get into a jam before him he will be heard to cry out: "O, 'Jim,' come here; I've got something for you." There is frequently a "Jim" in the crowd, and at the "fakir's" call he generally goes to see what there is for him. Then the one-legged man is at his best. Smiles and quips make "Jim" forget the ruse, and the times are few when the happy fellow does not make a sale. "I try 'em with all the names I can think of," he says, "and they buy most times. One fellow that came out of the crowd the other day when I called 'George' was going to lick me, but when he had a good look at me he bought a puzzle, laughed, and walked away."

⁂

"In Massachusetts," said one of Sheriff Tamsen's deputies, who had been visiting a friend in that State, "they have a strange way of attaching the property of a man who has no property. The paradox, though, is easily explained. If a deputy finds there is nothing on which to levy, he writes, on his return: 'I have this day attached a chip, the property of ——.' So you see every man in Massachusetts has some property, even if he is a pauper."

⁂

The Raines law will make a difference in the festivities, especially those of a gastronomic nature, that have been New Year's features at most of the big hotels. Of course, the law cannot prevent the displays of the constructive skill of cooks, most of which are not intended to be eaten, but if any of the proprietors contemplate giving the usual feast to their patrons they will have to make a charge. Several of the proprietors of hotels famous for their New Year's spreads will do nothing at all in that line New Year's Day. Others will charge 5 or 10 cents for an elaborate meal. One owner of a Raines law hotel is preparing to heap a long table with solid and liquid nourishment, from which the public will be allowed to satisfy itself for 1 cent.

⁂

New York during the Winter is a rich field for several firms who furnish entertainment for social gatherings. The number of singers, dancers, acrobats, pianists, readers and reciters, sketch teams and impersonators, who are available, is only a little less than the number of such people as are in the city. A person who wishes to follow a reception or a dinner with a little amusement of the theatre or music hall kind has only to go to an agency, state what is wanted, and how much money is to be spent, and the agent, whose books are always full of the names of applicants, picks out the people he will send. The prices paid to the performers range from $5 to more than $1,000, although the latter sum is not heard of more than once in a year. When Yvette Guilbert was asked to sing in a private house last year she put the price at $1,500, and offered to work for an hour after 11 o'clock. The offer was not accepted. The more important agents frequently send companies of half a dozen performers to as many houses, or hotels, in a single night, and as their percentage is from one-fourth to one-half, it will be seen that Winter is a profitable season for them.

⁂

A new device for lighting cigars has just appeared in the café of an up-town hotel. The cashier of the café invented it, and had it made by a well-known firm of silversmiths. The device consists of a tiny brass alcohol lamp, shaped like a tea kettle. There is a handle and a spout out of which issues a tiny flame. It sits on a brass platter, and to use it one has to lift it by the handle, and apply the flame to one's cigar or cigarette.

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⁂

An old Jerseyman walked into a Nassau Street bookstore the other day and after looking about in surprise for a few minutes said:

"Got a heap sight o' books here, ain't ye?"

"Well, yes, we have a few," said the clerk to whom he had spoken, "what can I get for you?"

"Don't know 'zactly; want some books fur my gran'chilen, and great-gran'chilen, an' don't know jest what'er git. S' many here I'm all cafoosled."

"We have novels and histories for your grandchildren and story books for your great-grandchildren. Say what you want and you shall have it."

"Wall, now, I ain't ignerent, an' I know what I want, but's hard tu s'lect. Hev ye got Webster's Spellin' Book an' th' fust reader thet begins, 'See my new book, how neat a clean it looks.' 'Cause if ye hev, I'll take them fur th' great-gran'chil'n."

"We haven't either of them," said the clerk, and then suggested something more modern.

"Ain't got nun uv 'em, eh? Ain't got nun uv 'em? Well, them's th' books I uster buy ni onter sixty year ago, an' them's th' books thet I got my learnin' outen. I don't want no others. I don't want no chil'n in my family not tu know as much as I do, an' I guess I'll go on till I get them books. Young man, them books contains th' foundation o' learnin'. They made me what I've allus been, and thet some shakes, fur I've been a Squire fur more'n fifty year, an' am in th' harness yit.

"Ye say them books ain't published now, do ye? Ef they ain't, then its going tu be hard fur th' cumers thet's going tu make up this generation, an' I sympathize with 'em. There ort tu be a lawr compellin' someun tu print them useful books, an' keep ye city folks frum bein' so ignorant. Ef ye ain't got them books, ye ain't got nothin's worth buyin', an' I'll g'long."

⁂

Magistrate Kudlich adds to his other qualifications for presiding over a minor court a knowledge of many modern tongues, and the other day in the Jefferson Market Court he gave an exhibition of his versatility. The complainant was a German, and the corroborating witness an Italian, while the accused man was a Swiss. They were all speaking together, making contradictory statements, when the Magistrate interfered. He berated soundly each in his own language for transgressing the decorum of the court, and when he had secured silence and noticed the astonished looks of the court attendants he stopped suddenly, and, turning to the official interpreter, said: "Come, Professor, this is most irregular. Attend to your duties."

⁂

A poor sewing woman who lives with her two small children in Columbus Avenue, near Fiftieth Street, was obliged on Christmas Day to send an appeal to one of her customers for a loan of 25 cents, with which to buy food and fuel to keep actual suffering from her door until she would be able to collect some money. Her seven-year-old boy was the messenger, and a brave, manly little fellow he appeared as he thanked his mother's friend for doubly responding to the appeal. "We are all pretty well, thank you," he responded when asked how he had spent his Christmas, and then he added in a whisper, "but he didn't come to sister and me." "Who did not come?" asked his mother's patron. "Santa Claus," said the boy simply. "Sister and me hung up our stockings last night, and when we got up early to look in them nothing was there. I guess Santa Claus didn't care to come to our house, it was so cold and dark. But sister and me didn't cry, 'cause mamma cried so hard. When I get to be a big man I'm going to get a nice big, warm house for mamma, and then I guess Santa Claus will come to us on Christmas." The kind-hearted woman took upon herself this neglected duty of Santa Claus, and little Dan went to his home with his arms laden with parcels for "Mamma," "Sister," and himself.

⁂

There is a "watchdog of the treasury" in the New York Central Railroad Company's general office, in this city, whose name is mentioned with great frequency about this time of the year, when the estimates for the forthcoming year's budgets are being considered in the various departments. The "watchdog" is First Vice President C. C. Clarke, the chief financial officer of the road. For a great many years Mr. Clarke has wielded the pruning knife over the expenses of the several roads in the New York Central system, and he is credited with a cold-blooded disregard for the ambitious feelings of "youngsters" who wish to branch out, in the expenditures of their respective departments. Whenever the head of any department plans any improvement, or extension of his facilities, he has to take into serious consideration the necessity of satisfying "the old man" as to the actual need of the proposed improvement. There is rarely any thought of appeal from Mr. Clarke's decisions, for Cornelius Vanderbilt reposes absolute confidence in his discretion.

⁂

While the Turks and the Armenians are at swords' points in their native land, it is interesting to note that men and women of both races meet in Christian brotherhood in this city every Sunday. In the great parish house of St. Bartholomew's Church, in East Forty-second Street, regular weekly services are held in the Turkish and Armenian languages, and one of the results of these services, which have been kept up for more than a year, is the formation of an Armenian club, with a membership of between seventy and eighty. Another peculiar feature of St. Bartholomew's parish work is the establishment of a little congregation of Syrians, for which the Protestant Episcopal service is conducted in the Syriac language each Sunday. There are also connected with this church a flourishing Swedish chapel and a large Chinese Sunday school. Several Chinese Sunday school teachers have been educated and trained in the St. Bartholomew's parish house.

⁂

Some of the small boys who used to buy ferry tickets by the bunch and then sell them to passengers at single-ticket rates in front of the ferry houses are bestowing their attention to the transfer system on the street-car lines. It often happens that, after securing a transfer ticket, a passenger sees no car in sight on the cross-town line he intended to travel by, and decides to walk, and throws away the ticket. The boys are on the lookout, and gather them up. They even ask for them. When a person stands at the corner, apparently to board the cross-town car, the boy offers the ticket for 3 cents or 2 cents. It's a saving, and a few would-be passengers take them. This little traffic is quite regular at Canal and Grand Streets and the Bowery. The boys are disappointed sometimes, as a transfer ticket is not good fifteen minutes after the time punched out.

Certain parts of our winter overcoat line are like an army line after battle—full of gaps.

We're clearing the field to-day.

$15.

Instead of the $23, $25, $28, $30 and $35 these overcoats should bring.

Cloths both rough and smooth, in blues, browns and blacks; those offering greatest choice in sizes are betwixt and between—an unfinished worsted in black and Oxford made to sell at $28.

Some at all stores.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A meeting will be held at Seamen's Union Hall, 51 South Street, at 2 P. M. to-day, to effect an organization of marine firemen.

—Miss Margaret McLaughlin of 429 East Seventeenth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from burns received in upsetting a lamp Saturday night.

—Funeral services over the body of John Chatfield, proprietor of the Hotel Jefferson, were held yesterday afternoon in the hotel. The body will be taken to Seymour, Conn., to-day, for burial.

—William Kotta either jumped or accidentally fell down the air shaft at 296 Stanton Street yesterday morning and was killed. He had been in the habit of sleeping in a sweat shop on the fourth floor.

—A repair shop and tool house of the New York Central Railroad Company, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Railroad Avenue, caught fire from a spark from a passing engine yesterday and was damaged to the extent of $700.

—Coroner's Physician Schulz made an autopsy yesterday on the bodies of Max Becker and his wife, Emma, whom Becker killed before shooting himself at their home, 302 East Eighty-fourth Street. The funerals will take place this afternoon under the direction of Humanity Lodge of the Waiters' Union. Becker's body will be cremated.

—There will be boxing, Tuesday night, at the Bohemian Sporting Club, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The bouts arranged are "Eddie" Behan vs. "Ed." Hayes, eight rounds, 133 pounds; "Billy" Rochfort of Chicago vs. "Jack" Foley of this city, eight rounds, catch weights; "Tom" Costello of Chicago vs. George Fagan of this city, catch weights. On Jan. 12 "Solly" Smith will box Tommy White of Chicago at 122 pounds.

—Archbishop Corrigan and the Right Rev. Bishop McDonnell have promised to attend the reunion of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, to be held in the Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street, on the evening of Jan. 8. Bronson Howard's comedy drama, "Saratoga," will be presented under the direction of Solomon Frost. The proceeds will be applied to the organization fund of the legion. The play is to be followed by a reception.

Brooklyn.

—During last week there were in Brooklyn 139 marriages, 281 births, 27 stillbirths, and 362 deaths. Forty persons died from pneumonia, 6 from scarlet fever, 26 from diphtheria, 10 from cancer, 21 from nephritis, and 59 from all tubercular diseases.

—Joseph Hughes, the young law clerk who was asphyxiated on Christmas morning in his room at 330 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, by illuminating gas, died in his room yesterday morning. Hughes was a recent arrival from Toronto, Canada, where he graduated from a law school. His mother arrived from Toronto last night and made arrangements to have the body taken home.

New Jersey.

—Joseph Reebe of 108 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, was arrested Saturday night for passing a worthless check for $100 on George Honnacker of Fairview. He was locked up in default of bail.

—Henry Johnson, nineteen years old, a bridgetender at the Erie Ferry, Jersey City, caught his left hand in the bridge wheel yesterday while fastening a boat to the bridge. All his fingers were crushed.

—Sheriff William Heller's Jersey City friends presented him Saturday night with a handsome gold badge, set with diamonds. It is valued at $500. The presentation speech was made by Assistant Prosecutor Joseph M. Noonan.

—Martin Rutledge, thirty-two years old, of 212 Clinton Street, Hoboken, quarreled with his wife yesterday because dinner was late. He threw a plate at her. It broke, and the sharp edge of one piece cut an artery in Mrs. Rutledge's right arm. She fainted from loss of blood, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Rutledge was locked up.

TOO LARGE FOR A BOY'S BED.

The Gerry Society Had to Return "Robbie" to the Police Station.

Robert Walsh of 517 East Fifteenth Street is 5 feet 10 inches in height, but is only fifteen years of age. It followed as a consequence of his tender years that when he was arrested for being disorderly on lower Third Avenue Saturday night the Gerry Society agents were notified. Robert was about four inches taller than the agent who conducted him from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station to the society's rooms, but he was a peaceable prisoner. When the time came for the boy to go to bed it was found that the cots were not long enough for him. Various expedients were tried, but still "Robbie's" feet would stick out, and back he was taken to the police station.

Yesterday morning Magistrate Wentworth, at the Yorkville Police Court, gave him a severe talking to and discharged him.

Stevens Institute Celebration.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Stevens Institute of Technology will be celebrated Feb. 18 and 19 next. The festivities will begin with a banquet at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, to which representative engineers and technical educators throughout the country will be invited. On the following day the institute will be open for inspection, and the methods of instruction, together with the apparatus in the various laboratories, will be explained. There will be a collection illustrating the work of the alumni, consisting of machinery, apparatus, drawings, and the like, representing the product of their activity during the twenty-five years. A reception, tendered to the Faculty, graduates, and undergraduates, by Mrs. E. A. Stevens, widow of the founder of the institute, at Castle Point, Hoboken, with a promenade concert and dance in the evening, will conclude the celebration.